The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 33,746 35/91 ** LONDON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1991 ESTABLISHED 1887

UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN SERIALS DIVISION

Gorbachev Backs Independence for Republics And Urges the Abolition of Communist System

Reuters

Mikhail S. Gorbachev waiting to speak to the Supreme Soviet on Monday. He said he had returned from the Crimea "and saw everything — the past, the present, and the future — with different eyes."

He Opposes Curbs On Economy, Sees 'Different Country'

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Acknowledging that the Soviet Union had become a "different country" as a result of the failed coup by Communist hard-liners, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev gave the green light on Monday to the independence of the Baltic states and the dismantling of the Communist system.

Mr. Gorbachev told a session of the federal parliament, the Supreme Soviet, that all remaining barriers to creating a market economy in place of the present command system should be swept away. He also called for those republics that wanted to remain in the Soviet Union to sign a new treaty of union as swiftly as possible. Then he urged fresh elections to all-union institutions, including the presidency.

Mr. Gorbachev had in effect reversed his long-standing opposition to the independence of the Baltic states and other breakaway republics, a list that seems to be growing day by day. Those republics that were unwilling to sign a new union treaty, he declared, "must be given the right of independent choice."

"They say that I came back to a different country," said Mr. Gorbachev, referring to his detention last week by party hard-liners during their abortive coup. "I agree with this. A man returned from the Crimea to this different country and saw everything — the past, the present, and the future — with different eyes."

Speaking in a somber, hushed voice, he added: "I will not allow any hesitation or delays in implementing reforms as long as I am president. There will be no more compromises with those with whom it is impossible and impermissible to see compromise."

"Immediately after the union treaty is signed, negotiations must be started with those who wish to leave the union," Mr. Gorbachev said. "Preparations for this can be started right now." He said that the talks would cover matters such as military transition and compensation to Soviet citizens who wished to move to the Soviet Union.

The Baltic states, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, which were absorbed into the Soviet Union in 1940 as a result of a secret agreement with Nazi Germany, are furthest along on the road to international recognition and de facto independence.

But the drive for complete independence from Moscow is now sweeping through the non-Russian areas of the country, including the western Slavic republics of Ukraine and Byelorussia, the largely Romanian-inhabited republic of Moldavia, and the republic of Georgia.

Leaders of several Central Asian republics, which were once regarded as feudal fiefdoms run by Kremlin viceroys, made clear on Monday that they would only sign the union treaty if the country were transformed into a loosely bound confederation. The predominantly Muslim republic of Uzbekistan, which has a population of more than 19 million, took preliminary steps toward secession.

[Russia warned neighboring Soviet republics on Monday that it would not let them secede from the Soviet Union taking large Russian-inhabited areas with them, Reuters reported.

[But Kazakhstan's president, Nursultan Nazerbayev, told the Interfax agency that Russian insistence on the issue could unleash conflicts between the republics.]

In his address, Mr. Gorbachev said that the new government should take radical steps toward creating a market economy on the ruins of central planning. He said that land should be given to "all those who want to work on it," a step that is likely to lead to the dismantling of collective farms across the country.

Acknowledging that he had ignored many warning signals about a forthcoming putsch, Mr. Gorbachev said he blamed himself for displaying too much "liberalism" and "tolerance" toward the plotters, many of whom were trusted aides, and "indecisiveness" in carrying out democratic reforms. But he also insisted that the changes in the mentality of ordinary people during the past six years of *perestroika* had doomed the coup "from the start."

Broadcast across the Soviet Union, the first session of the Supreme Soviet since the failure of the coup made wonderful political theater.

Unlike the Russian parliament, which led opposition to the coup and itself came under siege, the Soviet parliament did nothing during the three crucial days when the fate of the country hang in the balance. Its inactivity is most likely to mean its death sentence. But on Monday, the deputies took part in a cathartic round of breast-beating and mutual recrimination.

There was a brief spark of life from Zazi Umalatova, a Communist representative, who last year demanded that Mr. Gorbachev resign as president. "The country is falling apart!" she shouted into the microphone. "I appeal to your conscience, comrades. Stop this madness before it is too late!"

A more characteristic reaction came from one of the hard-line army colonels, Nikolai Petrushenko, who had repeatedly called for a state of emergency. Asked if the end of communism was at hand, he shrugged. "Yes, it probably is the end. We will now see how the Soviet people likes capitalism. My guess is that Russian capitalism won't turn out any better than Russian communism."

Communism's Collapse

Yeltsin said a KGB team resisted orders to seize him. Page 3.

Anatoli Lukyanov resigned amid charges he backed coup. Page 3.

The Japanese response comes in for criticism. Page 4.

Bush Says Baltic Recognition Must Await Stability

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — As more nations recognized the Baltic states' independence, President George Bush said Monday that U.S. recognition was "very close" but would not occur until key power relationships in the region are stabilized.

The cascading diplomatic moves seemed to assure that Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia would soon regain full sovereignty half a century after their annexation by Stalin under a secret accord with Nazi Germany.

Among the nations declaring their intention Monday to extend diplomatic recognition, or making firm moves toward recognition, were Canada, France, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Belgium, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria. Denmark and Argentina had announced similar moves on Sunday.

Japan also has said it intended to take steps toward recognition, and Iceland on Monday became the first Western nation to sign formal diplomatic papers with Baltic officials.

Britain, however, cautioned against full recognition until the Baltics control their borders, their foreign policy and their economic affairs. In principle, recognition will eventually come, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd assured.

That was essentially the same message President Bush delivered when he said at a news conference in Kennebunkport, Maine, that the Baltics' move to independence is "inexorable" and that the United States was "moving very, very close to recognition."

President Bush said that sweeping changes in the Soviet Union sounded the "death knell for the Communist movement around the world."

On the Baltic states, however, the president added: "There are still some matters that they themselves have to hammer out."

He specifically cited U.S. concern over control of borders by the Baltic states and the maintenance of "order," their economic relations with Moscow and the impact of independence on nearby nations. Mr. Bush also expressed a desire to wait for the European Community to act on the subject on Tuesday and to await the outcome of key parliamentary meetings in Moscow.

Given the apparent lack of unanimity among the EC nations, some diplomats indicated that Europe would extend recognition, but with some conditions, Reuters reported.

In Moscow, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev vowed to speed talks on full Baltic independence once the other Soviet republics sign a new union treaty.

In Vilnius, President Vytautas Landsbergis said a French envoy was expected in the capital to re-establ-

See BALTICS, Page 4

In the West, Fear of Chaos

Pace of Soviet Upheaval Jolts European Governments

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With the Soviet power struggle accelerating into revolution, some Western governments that had cheered the coup's failure veered Monday toward a more cautious tone, apparently reflecting fears that the turbulence could cause dangerous chaos.

Their reversal underscored the deep paradoxes in the collapse of the Soviet system and in Western leaders' reactions to it.

European governments, in particular, have been jolted by the cataclysm in the neighboring colossus. And the pace of events has frequently touched off a European reflex to be uncomfortable with any upheaval of unforeseeable dimensions.

Public restraint also prevailed in Washington, but officials there said privately that it was a more studied posture, reflecting the Bush administration's confidence that it had been effective in the crisis so far and its residual concern to avoid any gesture that could fester into future Russian accusations that the West had exploited the crisis to dismember the Soviet Union.

In a news conference Monday, President George Bush, when asked if the United States would recognize other Soviet republics seeking independence, said that "I don't want to be a part of making a mistake that would be contributing to some kind of anarchy in the Soviet Union." He added, "I don't know if this is a breakup or not."

The Bush administration is reasonably comfortable with the dimensions of the unfolding drama, officials said in Washington, because U.S. policy-

NEWS ANALYSIS

makers had assumed that a Soviet convulsion on this scale was probable in the process of *perestroika* that President Mikhail S. Gorbachov unleashed but apparently was unable to see through.

The worst potential flashpoint now, officials said, is the tension over the possible secession of the Ukraine, the republic second only to Russia in its importance in the Soviet economy. Its fate is especially sensitive to Russians because it has historically been the gateway to foreign aggression.

See CAUTION, Page 4

U.S. Remains Cautious on Aid

But Mulroney Predicts 'Accelerated' G-7 Commitments

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

President George Bush, amid signs that his closest allies are urging the United States to adopt a more accommodating stance to aid for the Soviet Union, remained cautious Monday about providing immediate large-scale financial assistance for the Soviets until they have completed a political and economic overhaul of the nation.

"There will be nothing . . . that will commit us to the writing of checks," Mr. Bush said at a news conference at his vacation home in Kennebunkport, Maine, after meeting with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada.

"There is a little bit of uncertainty now," Mr. Bush said, "and they themselves need to sort that out."

But Mr. Mulroney suggested that Western industrial powers were preparing to open their check books a little wider as the Soviet Union moves to throw off the shackles of more than 70 years of Communist state planning and rigid central control.

"The accelerated pace of reform will be met by accelerated commitments of various kinds by the G-7 leaders," said Mr. Mulroney, referring to the Group of Seven industrial powers. Mr. Mulroney said that the United States and Canada would provide large supplies of food this winter if necessary to "ensure that basic needs are met in the Soviet Union throughout what is clearly a difficult and challenging period."

Prime Minister John Major of Britain, meanwhile, plans to urge Mr. Bush to support full Soviet membership in the International Monetary Fund and other multinational institutions as part of a signal that the West is prepared to provide more concrete assistance in the transformation of the Soviet economy, officials said Monday.

Moving to bridge the gap between the United States and other European powers over financial help for the Soviet Union, Mr. Major will meet Wednesday with U.S. officials in Washington before joining Mr. Bush in Maine.

The British prime minister has arranged for lower level officials to meet in London on Thurs-

See AID, Page 4

Kiosk

Russia Seeks Nuclear 'Veto'

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Russian Republic is seeking a veto over the Soviet Union's use of nuclear weapons, its vice president, Alexander Rutskoi said on Monday.

He said that the republic wanted such powers to prevent a repetition of last week's coup by hard-liners who overthrew President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and took temporary control of the country's nuclear forces.

Sports

Andre Agassi was upset in the first round of the U.S. Open by Aaron Krickstein. Page 15.

Business/Finance

Sweden's Nordbanken is taking control of Nobel Industrier. Page 9.

German and French stocks rose as communism collapsed in the Soviet Union. Page 9.

Dow Close	The Dollar In New York	
3,039.36	DM	1.7485
Down	Pound	1.6802
0.89	Yen	136.90
	FF	5.9365

Crossword Page 16.

Yugoslav Troops Stage Major Attacks on Croats

By Chuck Sudetic
New York Times Service

VINKOVCI, Yugoslavia — Yugoslav Army and rebel Serbian forces pounded the Croatian towns of Vukovar and Kijevo for hours on Monday with artillery, mortar and air bombardments in the heaviest fighting to date in the escalating civil war.

There also were clashes near Vrlik, Sinj, Krusevo, Ilok and Osijek and at least a dozen other towns, according to reports.

The fighting on Monday appeared to be the most extensive use of firepower by the Serbs and the Communist-dominated federal army against the Croats since Croatia and Slovenia, Yugoslavia's two most prosperous republics, declared independence on June 25.

Croatian officials said the scale of the army's operation had fundamentally altered the character of the war.

"With these attacks on Vukovar and Kijevo, given the magnitude of the operations and the weaponry used, the Yugoslav Army has clearly taken over the military initiative in its support for the creation of a Greater Serbia," Milan Brezak, Croatia's deputy internal affairs minister, said at a news conference.

Croatia charges that the Serbian rebels, backed by the Yugoslav Army and the government of Serbia, are staking out the new borders of a Greater Serbia at Croatia's expense and that Serbia's ruling nationalist-Communists are inflaming the Croatian Serbs' passions in order to secure themselves a political future. Serbia is Yugoslavia's largest republic.

Croatian forces, mostly ill-trained reservists, are armed mainly with light weapons, mortars, a few anti-aircraft guns, rocket-propelled grenades and homemade armored vehicles. Anti-tank weapons and U.S.-made Stinger anti-aircraft missiles are the top two items on the Croatian Defense Ministry's wish list.

Deployed against the Croats are thousands of troops, including newly mobilized mostly Serb reservists, tanks, armored personnel carriers, river patrol boats and heavy artillery. Sizable army forces also line much of Croatia's border with the republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and army units have on numerous occasions spilled into the breakaway republic, creating buffer zones between Serb-rebel and Croatian militia positions.

Austria announced Monday it would recognize Croatia and Slovenia as independent states if other European countries go along.

Christof Birkemeier/The Associated Press

A man with an old rifle was the only guard left in the Croatian village of Bilje, near Osijek, which the Serbs almost encircled.

A Stagnant Empire's Final Days

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — By dissolving the crude adhesive of Communist power, the failed coup against President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has sent the Soviet Union hurtling into dissolution, with no clear sense of what will arise in its place.

In the corridors of the Soviet parliament, where politicians from around the country gathered Monday to debate the aftermath of the three-day putsch, the consensus was that the nation — the utopian experiment that became a stagnant empire — was living through its final days.

"What has happened is the collapse of the central empire, the full destruction of the structures of imperial power," said Yuri Scherbak, a leader of the anti-Communist opposition in the Ukraine, which declared its independence Saturday. "There can be no illusions: The Soviet Union no longer exists."

Politicians who just days ago were anticipating a new union treaty to reorganize the country into a looser federation of quasi-autonomous republics, spoke in dead earnest Monday of a "commonwealth" of genuinely independent states, with their own currencies, their own foreign policies, even their own armies.

Both the enfeebled Mr. Gorbachev and the ascendant Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, were scrambling for a formula to prevent the union from collapsing in a ruin

NEWS ANALYSIS

See EMPIRE, Page 4

Gorbachev: Still Tall Amid the Storm

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — At the center of the tempest in which the fate of the Soviet land was being forged was Mikhail S. Gorbachev — who had lifted his vast nation out of thrall and was now standing alone and vilified, but still large.

Throughout the debate in the Soviet parliament on Monday, as the survival of the empire hung in the balance while a parade of self-serving deputies swaggered or writhed over their role in the failed coup, it was Mr. Gorbachev who still seemed to personify the higher tragedy and opportunity that faced the country.

Virtually alone among the speakers, Mr. Gorbachev shouldered a portion of the blame for what had led to the coup: "Instead of decisive actions, there was a lack of determination, and I am also responsible for that lack of determination."

And it was Mr. Gorbachev who stood in the midst of the recriminations and the clamor for dismemberment to argue, in his painfully verbose way, that the lesson of the coup was the need for

NEWS ANALYSIS

unity and decisive action, including the rapid achievement of the embattled union treaty.

"What is needed is not just philosophizing but specific and concrete decisions and actions, which must be based on accurate and uncompromising analysis of everything we have gone through," he declared.

It was rhetorically clumsy, it was insufficiently contrite, it was pedantic, but it was vintage Gorba-

See GORBACHEV Page 4

Love, American Style: Away From the Altar, to Independence

By Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Americans are spending less and less of their lives married.

Marriage rates have fallen to their lowest in two decades, largely because young people are delaying their first marriage and those who divorce are waiting longer to remarry, the National Center for Health Statistics said in a report released Monday.

At the same time, divorce rates are significantly higher than they were in 1970, and it is becoming increasingly common for unmarried couples to live together.

"There's been a turn away from marriage in the last decade or two," said Andrew Cherlin, a sociologist at Johns Hopkins University. "That partly has been compensated by people living together. But the institution of marriage doesn't seem to be as strong as it was."

There is an increased tendency for unmarried couples to live together. A separate study by the health statistics agency showed that one-third of women age 15 to 44 reported in 1988 that they had cohabited at some point in their lives. The figure was 45 percent for women age 25 to 29.

Demographers and sociologists attribute the lowering of marriage rates and increased cohabitation to social and economic changes, including higher education levels, the increasing number of women in the work force, and decreased social pressure to marry young. The result is that young people today are likely to experience a life cycle quite unlike that of their parents.

"It's tremendously different for this generation than for previous generations," said Barbara Foley Wilson, a demographer at the agency. "Whole relationships are changing, women are not as reliant on men. These are profound changes."

One result is a smaller portion of life spent within marriage. In 1975, the average man spent 55 percent of his years married, but by 1980, that had dropped to 50 percent. For women, the figure dropped from 48 percent to 44 percent in 1980, the last year for which figures are available.

Although marriage is still the living arrangement of choice, the fraction of the population that will never marry has doubled, according to Arthur Norton, a Census Bureau demographer. While 95 percent of the men and women who reached adulthood in the 1950s ultimately married, that has dropped to 90 percent.

In part, he said, that reflects an important cultural change. "Our society has become much less concerned about the marital status of young people," he said.

That reduces the pressure to marry, he said, "and allows them the flexibility and latitude to do these other things."

Divorce rates have flattened slightly in recent years but are still substantially higher than in the past — 18.5 per 1,000 married women in 1988 compared with 14 per 1,000 in 1970. For men, the figures were 18.9 per 1,000 in 1988 and 14.2 per 1,000 in 1970.

The report also showed large increases in the interval between divorce and remarriage. The median interval for divorced women was 2½ years in 1988, compared with one year in 1970. For men, the interval between marriages was 2.3 years in 1988, up from about 11 months in 1970.

WORLD BRIEFS

Law Group Opposes Judge Thomas

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers announced its opposition Monday to Judge Clarence Thomas's appointment to the Supreme Court, saying that his opinions had demonstrated a "cold indifference" to the justice system's "harsh impact" on the poor and the uneducated.

The association said it was also basing its opposition on his "lack of demonstrated commitment to equal justice and due process." And it accused him of following "a philosophy of constitutional interpretation and judicial action which is outside the mainstream of contemporary thought and leads to unacceptable departures from the duty of the courts to enforce fundamental rights."

Judge Thomas, who sits on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, will go before the Senate Judiciary Committee for confirmation hearings beginning Sept. 10.

College Entrance Scores Fall in U.S.

NEW YORK (AP) — Scores on the verbal part of the Scholastic Aptitude Test, used by colleges to help determine high school students' fitness for admission, dropped to a record low last year. Mathematics scores also sank, for the first time since 1980.

Both sections of the multiple-choice exam, taken by more than 1 million students, are scored on a scale of 200 to 800. The College Board, a private, nonprofit educational organization, prepares the test.

Math averages declined two points, to 474, and scores on the verbal section averaged 422, the lowest since 1969, when national records began being kept. Board officials attribute the declines to factors in and out of school. They say many schools are not assigning enough homework, are not stressing writing and are offering students watered-down math courses. Many also blame parents who allow too much television watching and do little to encourage outside reading.

Madagascar Names a New Cabinet

ANTANANARIVO, Madagascar (NYT) — In an effort to crack the political impasse that has brought out daily rallies numbering in the tens of thousands, the prime minister named a new cabinet Monday that he hoped would convince the workers to return to their jobs.

But whether the prime minister, Guy Rasamamazy, would succeed seemed to depend in large part on the size of the crowd Tuesday in the city square where the opposition has called for a repetition of June 26, when up to 400,000 are reported to have turned out.

The cabinet announced on Monday included two senior military officers, but it was unclear whether this meant that the army, which has stayed fairly neutral, had decided to openly side with the prime minister and the main target of the opposition, President Didier Ratsiraka. The president is a naval commander and a leader of the opposition is a former army general.

Lebanon Grants Amnesty to Aoun

BEIRUT (AP) — The Lebanese parliament on Monday approved amnesty for General Michel Aoun, former commander of the army who led a revolt against the government. The amnesty opens the way for him to leave his French Embassy refuge for asylum in France.

The endorsement came after a five-hour debate on the bill, proposed by President Elias Hrawi's government. The administration wanted to resolve the Aoun case, which has resulted in a diplomatic strain with France.

Until now, Mr. Hrawi's government had insisted that General Aoun be turned over to the Lebanese authorities for trial on charges of stealing up to $125 million of state money during the mutiny. No date was set for General Aoun's departure from the embassy, where he has been staying for more than nine months.

Phnom Penh Rejects Troop Cut Call

PATTAYA, Thailand (Reuters) — The Cambodian government on Monday rejected a guerrilla call for both sides to cut their armies to 6,000 men as part of a peace settlement, a government spokesman said.

The proposal was made by Khieu Samphan, chief of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, at the opening session of new talks to end 13 years of war. Phnom Penh should keep 6,000 troops and the three-faction guerrilla alliance 6,000 between them, he said, and aim for total demobilization two months before elections.

Prime Minister Hun Sen said he could not accept the proposal. He has offered to reduce his forces by 40 percent.

Randy Tobias/Reuters

An anti-abortion activist cheering a speech by the evangelist Pat Robertson during the Hope for the Heartland Rally in Wichita, Kansas. About 25,000 people attended the meeting in Cessna Stadium.

Abortion Sides Take Stock

Wichita Confrontation Points Way to Future Tactics

By David Maraniss
Washington Post Service

WICHITA, Kansas — During her visit to Wichita this summer, Pat Wickens, 57, learned how to slither under police barricades to blockade the front entrance at an abortion clinic. The chemistry teacher from Madison, New Jersey, also refined her talent at twisting her wrists out of handcuffs after an arrest.

The lessons of the summer for Shamma Balman, 19, a college sophomore from El Dorado, Kansas, included how to use her body to shield anxious, often quivering abortion-clinic patients from the taunts of protesters. She also learned how to live without the support of relatives in Wichita, who stopped speaking to her the day after they saw her on television wearing a T-shirt from the Kansas Pro-Choice Action League.

At the end of a six-week anti-abortion campaign in Wichita that its organizers in Operation Rescue called their Summer of Mercy, participants on both sides took stock of what was accomplished and what difficult times lie ahead physically, emotionally, legally and politically over an issue that will not go away.

Operation Rescue leaders planned to stay in Wichita to continue court challenges and to seek the release of nearly 200 supporters who remain in jail among the more than 2,600 arrested, including 56 who were arrested during a blockade at a clinic Sunday, where the police said they were forced to use Mace to quell the protesters. But most of the out-of-towners have left and there will be fewer mass blockades at clinics here as a result.

What did Operation Rescue accomplish? One of its leaders, Mike McMonagle of Philadelphia, said that beyond the specific consequences of the blockades, the summer in Wichita "rejuvenated the pro-life movement nationally" and placed Operation Rescue into what he called the mainstream of that movement.

In Southern California last week, however, several anti-abortion groups balked at joining an action with Operation Rescue until it promised not to undertake Wichita-style blockades. Polls in the Wichita Eagle showed that Operation Rescue's tactics were not winning converts: More than two-thirds of those polled rejected the group's confrontational style.

Both sides said the Wichita drama intensified the politics of abortion on a national level. They agreed that President George Bush's recent chiding of Operation Rescue's tactics was of no consequence. Far more important, they said, was the U.S. decision to side in court with Operation Rescue's challenge of U.S. District Judge Patrick F. Kelly's jurisdiction over the Wichita blockades.

"Women are very, very angry about the hypocrisy we see on this issue," said Irene Stuber, a National Organization for Women leader in Hot Springs, Arkansas. "We see President Bush speak out of both sides of his mouth. He can't have it both ways. He can't side with the vigilantes in court and then try to disown them."

Mercury Is Renewed Threat In U.S. and Canadian Lakes

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

DULUTH, Minnesota — Two decades after the government thought the problem had been put to rest, mercury is accumulating in fish in thousands of lakes across the United States and Canada, poisoning wildlife and threatening human health.

Twenty states have warned people to limit or eliminate from their diets fish they catch in certain lakes because of dangerous levels of mercury. In Canada, scientists have found elevated levels of mercury in fish caught in 95 percent of the lakes tested in Ontario.

Scientists say the principal source of contamination is rain containing traces of mercury from coal-burning power plants, municipal incinerators and smelters. Other contamination comes from lake and ocean sediments previously polluted by mercury.

States and the U.S. government have taken almost no action to reduce releases of mercury, in part because recognition of the problem is recent — and because federal energy and state environmental policies are actually part of the problem.

There have been few studies of the extent to which Americans might have been harmed by mercury poisoning, and state health officials say there is no evidence yet of damage to human health in the United States.

But mercury has been confirmed as the cause of deaths of panthers and loons in Florida and is suspected in the reproductive failures seen in eagles, mink, otters and other animals in the Great Lakes region.

"It's a very messy pollutant," said John Bachmann, an engineer in the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Air Quality. "It's a liquid metal that becomes a gas even at mild temperatures. That makes it difficult to control. We need to know more."

But state environmental officials and one of the government's top mercury researchers disagree, saying that enough is known to begin halting the spread of mercury. Delays, they say, are the result not of inadequate information but of conflicts.

Federal energy policy encourages power plants that burn coal, which contains small amounts of mercury. Meanwhile, the states, faced with dwindling landfill space, are building incinerators.

Since mercury is used to make batteries, paints, electrical switches and hundreds of other products, incineration of these discarded items releases the metal.

"Solving this problem means changing our ways and spending money to control emissions — a lot of money," said Gary Glass, a chemist at the EPA Environmental Research Laboratory in Duluth, who has been studying mercury since 1987 with state support. "It's going to take a very focused effort to cut back on consumer products that contain mercury."

The Edison Electric Institute, a trade group for utilities, estimated that power plants with equipment to remove mercury from emissions could cost $5 billion nationally. Incinerator builders say curbing mercury emissions could cost $100 million per plant.

Some steps, much less costly, are being taken. Disposal methods that keep discarded batteries and paint from incinerators help reduce mercury in the atmosphere.

Battery manufacturers, concerned about possible new regulations, have cut the use of mercury from almost 1,200 tons in 1984 to 250 tons in 1989, the Environmental Protection Agency says. Last year, the agency outlawed mercury in interior latex paints.

But there are still hundreds of millions of batteries, and many old paint cans. And wood that has been covered with latex paint containing mercury still emits mercury when burned.

Scientists now believe they know the culprits responsible for mercury fish poisoning. They say mercury is being swept into the upper atmosphere from cement and phosphate plants as well as power plants and incinerators.

Mercury also is evaporating from contaminated lake and ocean sediments and falling back to earth as toxic rain.

Like the air pollutants that cause acid rain, mercury is released into the atmosphere hundreds of miles from where it is doing the most damage.

How far mercury can travel is not known, but in its gaseous form it can linger in the atmosphere up to two years before it falls back to earth.

Swedish scientists estimate that about 770 tons (850 metric tons) of mercury is circulating in the earth's atmosphere at any time, enough to taint rain at levels that average 10 to 50 parts per trillion. That amount, while minuscule, is enough to cause problems.

In each of the last two years, the Minnesota Legislature rejected legislation that would have made it the first state to enact strict controls on mercury emissions. Industry argued that it would increase the cost of doing business without lowering mercury levels in fish, since most of the mercury falling on Minnesota was coming from outside the state.

"In a sense, they're right," said Willard Munger, the chairman of the state House Environment and Natural Resources Committee, who proposed the measure. "It's going to take national legislation to solve this problem. But we have to start somewhere."

Detainees Assert ANC Torture

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — A gesture of reconciliation by the African National Congress toward a group of dissidents detained as South African agents has backfired amid new allegations of torture.

A little more than a week ago, the ANC arranged for 32 people it detained, whom it called "among the most notorious" spies and assassins, to fly back to Johannesburg.

But a spokesman for 20 of those, Jose Ribeiro de Souza, related the next day how he and others were tortured in confinement. Mr. de Souza charged that Chris Hani, the guerrillas' chief of staff, directed their mistreatment.

The detainees, all of whom are black, were imprisoned by the ANC in Zambia, Angola, Tanzania and Uganda. The congress contends that they were spies sent by Pretoria to infiltrate its ranks.

Many say they served loyally in the ANC's guerrilla wing, Spear of the Nation, and were punished for criticizing misconduct by their officers or challenging policies. Some assert they were brutally beaten to make them confess to false charges.

Last year, Nelson Mandela, the ANC deputy president, admitted that torture had taken place in detention camps but said the practice had stopped. The ANC says everyone in custody has since been freed.

The new allegations have embarrassed the ANC, which has promised democratic freedoms when it comes to power. It has often accused the government of detaining and abusing foes of apartheid.

Mr. de Souza said he was jailed after differing with Mr. Hani over whether "womanizing" by guerrilla officers should be tolerated. Mr. Hani holds senior posts in both the ANC and the South African Communist Party. Mr. de Souza, who said he was held for five years, asserted that ANC officials, including the retired ANC president, Oliver Tambo, witnessed the appalling prison conditions.

"When Oliver Tambo visited us in Uganda, we had a lot of hope," he told the South African Press Association. "He shook our hands. All we got was a tin of powdered milk."

The former detainees demanded to see Mr. Mandela. Instead, his wife, Winnie Mandela, and Mr. Hani went to their hotel on Aug. 19. After a four-hour meeting, waiting reporters were told that they would not talk to the press. Mrs. Mandela, by one account, gave everyone more than $100, ostensibly for dinner.

Patrick Dlongwana, one of the returnees, called the meeting "an attempt to smooth things over" so they would not speak out.

The Weekly Mail, a leading anti-apartheid newspaper, said "the choice of Chris Hani and Winnie Mandela as an ANC reception committee was in extremely bad taste, to say the least."

It noted that Mr. Hani was accused of mistreating the detainees and that Mrs. Mandela had been convicted in May of kidnapping and being an accessory to assault in the detention of four youths at her Soweto home nearly two years ago.

Alaska Salmon on Way To the Soviet Far East

Reuters

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — Alaska has loaded a gift of 9,000 cans of pink salmon into an Aeroflot jet bound for the Soviet Far East.

The salmon, destined for the cities of Magadan and Khabarovsk, is a gift to celebrate democracy from Alaska, said Governor Walter Hickel.

In Israel, a High Price For Those Who Lag On TV License Fees

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — For a brief moment the other day, it seemed that Israelis might become embroiled in a controversy that had nothing to do with war, peace, the Arab world or religion. Well, almost nothing.

In a society dominated by big issues of faith and survival, this one seemed small but nonetheless compelling: It concerned television license fees and a new campaign by the authorities to collect them, even if that means breaking down doors and confiscating television sets to persuade their owners to pay up.

"We have written to you a number of times, we have warned you and we have suggested that you pay the fee," says a circular and bill sent to many Israelis who were considered in default on payments.

"According to our books, you still have not replied to us and have not paid the license fee. Following this notice, the collectors have the right to implement the collecting without further notice."

In a northern town, Nahariya, the warning was followed by eight forcible entries by collectors, who confiscated television sets from homes. These forced entries took place during the day, when residents were away at work. The Israel Broadcasting Authority said in a statement that it timed the raids so that "the apartment is empty and its owners cannot prevent or aggravate the work of the searcher."

If the collectors find the errant viewer at home, a warning sent with unpaid bills says, "they demand the payment in cash, collection fees totaling 95 shekels and break-in fees totaling 350 shekels" — equivalent to about $200.

The raids brought comment. The break-ins were "repulsive, reminiscent of the most shocking Orwellian predictions," Haim Mass wrote in The Jerusalem Post.

Macabee Dean, in an article in the same newspaper under the headline, "What's So Bad About Forcing a Few Doors?" drew a broader conclusion. If television licenses were the only thing at stake, he wrote, "the matter might be swept under the carpet."

"But the TV license situation is merely a symptom of a general malaise which encompasses many other areas," he wrote, including income taxes, value added taxes, national insurance, fines imposed by the courts and parking tickets.

In the Har Nof area of Jerusalem, a notice urged Orthodox Jews, some of whom do not have televisions because they object to the secular influence of the programs, to call the broadcasting company and say so, to avoid raids or bills.

Anyway, some Israelis said, why pay license fees when the programs were not interesting? According to a recent survey by a cable television company, only a quarter of television owners with access to cable channels watch Israel Broadcasting Authority programs. The rest prefer cable, videocassettes, or programs from Jordan or Lebanon.

A group of 75 people reportedly sent a protest saying just that to the broadcasting authority.

But then the controversy eased. By week's end, some had concluded that, as before, people simply would not pay the estimated $18 million of unpaid license fees and the issue would fizzle. Besides, the commentators had other things to discuss: war, peace ...

Hezbollah Is Silent on 2 Israelis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Hezbollah, the pro-Iranian group, said Monday it would give no more information on the fate of the two Israeli soldiers it held captive without getting something in return.

Israel has demanded concrete evidence about its seven servicemen missing in Lebanon before any deal could be made to trade nearly 400 Arabs held by Israel and its militia allies for up to 10 Westerners held by groups linked to Hezbollah, or Party of God.

Sheikh Na'eem Qassem, deputy secretary-general of Hezbollah, said the information that the group has two Israeli captives "is enough because other details would be a free service to Israel which we don't want to give."

"Israel should free the captives and detainees it has inflicted injustice upon without any unrealistic conditions," he said.

Sunday, the Israeli hostage negotiator, Uri Lubrani, said Israel had proof that one of seven servicemen shot down over Lebanon in 1982 was alive and in the hands of Iranians or those "controlled by Tehran."

Hezbollah, which denies any links to hostage takers, will not say if the Israelis were alive or dead.

Sheikh Qassem denied reports the group had been in contact with Israel. "There are no relations or contacts with the Israeli enemy and we are not considering it," he said.

Asked about that reports all seven Israelis were dead, he said, "What is the source of the information given by some people about the nonexistence of living Israeli captives in Lebanon?"

The United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, said in Geneva, where he conferred with his hostage negotiator, that "things are moving."

(Reuters, AFP, AP, UPI)

Arafat Holds to Demands on Peace Talks

Reuters

AMMAN, Jordan — Yasser Arafat, sidelined in U.S.-brokered peace efforts, left Jordan Monday, sticking to his demands for guarantees from Washington ahead of a proposed Middle East conference between Israel and the Arabs.

A Jordanian source said Mr. Arafat was maintaining his tough line on the conference and wanted pledges that the United States would be unlikely to provide.

A senior Jordanian official said Mr. Arafat and his Palestine Liberation Organization "are taking their time to see what they can get."

The PLO wants the right to name delegates to any conference. Israel said it would not deal with the organization, which it regards as a terrorist group bent on its destruction.

Mr. Arafat made no public statement after several hours of talks with King Hussein but a PLO spokesman told the Arabic daily Ad Dustour that the organization still wanted Washington to guarantee an Israeli withdrawal from lands occupied in the 1967 Mideast war, including East Jerusalem, and a halt in Israeli settlements in the occupied territories.

To our readers in Berlin
You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office every morning on the day of publication. Just call us toll free at 0130 84 85 85

TRAVEL UPDATE

Northwest Airlines will expand service between Washington's National Airport and Boston starting Oct. 1. The flights, intended to attract business travelers, will operate hourly from 7 A.M. through 8 P.M. *(AP)*

Iran Air will resume flights to Kuwait next week after a 10-year interruption, Kuwait's civil aviation authority said Monday. The flights were suspended during the Iran-Iraq war. *(Reuters)*

Florida Gulf Airlines said it will use Tampa International Airport as a hub when it begins USAir Express service on Dec. 3. The company said initially it will offer USAir Express service with seven daily roundtrip flights from Tampa to Naples, Florida, and four to Gainesville. *(Reuters)*

The Weather

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday

North America
A heat wave will bake the northern United States through at least Friday. Chicago, Detroit and the northern Atlantic coast will be much warmer than usual. San Francisco and Los Angeles will remain moderate, and rain may dampen Seattle.

Europe
The weather will be rather tranquil across most of Europe Wednesday through Friday. London and Paris will be warm with a good deal of sunshine. Unsettled weather will be the rule in Lisbon and Madrid. Rome will be warm and humid.

Asia
Warm, mainly dry weather will last through Friday in Seoul and Tokyo. Beijing, Hong Kong and Taipei will remain hot and humid with scattered thunderstorms. Normal tropical heat will steam Manila, Singapore and Bangkok; there will be a few showers.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Today W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow W
Algarve	32/89	22/71	pc	31/88	21/70	pc
Amsterdam	28/79	13/55	pc	26/79	13/55	s
Athens	32/89	22/71	s	32/89	21/70	s
Barcelona	31/88	19/66	t	31/88	20/68	t
Belgrade	29/84	16/61	pc	27/80	17/62	pc
Berlin	21/70	11/52	pc	22/71	12/53	s
Brussels	27/80	14/57	pc	26/79	14/57	s
Budapest	25/77	12/53	pc	26/79	13/55	pc
Copenhagen	17/62	11/52	pc	16/61	10/50	s
Costa Del Sol	33/91	23/73	s	33/91	22/71	s
Dublin	23/73	12/53	s	22/71	13/55	pc
Edinburgh	21/70	12/53	s	22/71	13/55	pc
Florence	29/84	17/62	pc	30/86	17/62	pc
Frankfurt	26/79	13/55	s	25/77	13/55	s
Geneva	27/80	14/57	pc	27/80	15/59	pc
Helsinki	17/62	10/50	pc	16/61	9/48	pc
Las Palmas	31/88	23/73	pc	31/88	24/75	pc
Leningrad	18/64	11/52	s	18/64	11/52	pc
Lisbon	27/80	16/61	c	27/80	16/61	sh
London	22/71	14/57	pc	23/73	14/57	pc
Madrid	32/89	18/64	t	32/89	17/62	t
Milan	28/82	16/61	pc	28/82	16/61	pc
Moscow	20/68	11/52	sh	20/68	12/53	pc
Munich	23/73	11/52	sh	21/70	12/53	s
Nice	29/84	17/62	pc	29/84	18/64	pc
Oslo	19/66	11/52	s	21/70	12/53	s
Paris	27/80	16/61	s	27/80	16/61	s
Prague	24/75	13/55	s	24/75	13/55	s
Reykjavik	17/62	9/48	sh	16/61	9/48	s
Rome	31/88	20/68	s	32/89	21/70	s
Stockholm	19/66	10/50	pc	17/62	9/48	s
Strasbourg	27/80	14/57	pc	27/80	14/57	s
Venice	27/80	16/61	pc	28/82	17/62	pc
Vienna	24/75	11/52	pc	24/75	12/53	s
Warsaw	21/70	12/53	sh	22/71	13/55	pc
Zurich	25/77	12/53	pc	28/79	13/55	pc

Middle East

Ankara	27/80	13/55	pc	27/80	13/55	pc
Beirut	33/91	22/71	s	33/91	22/71	s
Cairo	31/88	20/68	s	31/88	19/66	s
Damascus	34/93	19/66	s	34/93	19/66	s
Istanbul	24/75	15/59	pc	24/75	16/61	pc
Jerusalem	29/84	17/62	s	29/84	15/61	s
Riyadh	42/107	27/80	pc	43/109	28/82	pc

Oceania

Auckland	17/62	11/52	pc	15/59	8/46	sh
Sydney	22/71	12/53	pc	23/73	12/53	pc

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Today W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow W
Bangkok	33/91	25/77	pc	33/91	25/77	pc
Beijing	27/80	19/66	pc	33/91	19/66	pc
Hong Kong	30/86	24/75	pc	31/88	24/75	pc
Manila	32/89	24/75	sh	33/91	24/75	t
New Delhi	34/93	26/79	t	34/93	26/79	pc
Seoul	30/86	24/75	pc	31/88	24/75	pc
Shanghai	30/86	25/77	pc	31/88	26/79	pc
Singapore	31/88	25/77	sh	31/88	25/77	pc
Taipei	31/88	27/80	pc	32/89	26/79	pc
Tokyo	29/84	24/75	s	31/88	25/77	s

Africa

Algiers	38/100	22/71	s	37/98	21/70	pc
Cape Town	17/62	6/43	pc	16/61	6/43	pc
Casablanca	32/89	19/66	pc	32/89	19/66	s
Harare	28/82	14/57	s	28/82	14/57	s
Lagos	29/84	25/77	pc	30/86	26/79	pc
Nairobi	24/75	10/50	pc	24/75	11/52	pc
Tunis	32/89	22/71	s	32/89	22/71	s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	16/61	8/46	pc	16/61	8/46	pc
Caracas	31/88	25/77	pc	31/88	25/77	pc
Lima	18/64	12/53	pc	18/64	13/55	pc
Mexico City	26/79	14/57	pc	26/79	14/57	pc
Rio de Janeiro	24/75	21/70	pc	24/75	19/66	pc

North America

Anchorage	16/61	9/48	pc	16/64	7/44	pc
Atlanta	30/86	22/71	t	31/88	21/70	pc
Boston	32/89	22/71	pc	30/86	20/68	pc
Chicago	34/93	23/73	pc	32/89	20/68	t
Denver	34/93	16/61	t	31/88	16/61	t
Detroit	32/89	21/70	pc	32/89	21/70	pc
Honolulu	31/88	24/75	pc	29/84	23/73	pc
Houston	35/91	23/73	t	33/91	23/73	t
Los Angeles	31/88	18/64	pc	28/84	18/64	s
Miami	32/89	25/77	t	33/91	25/77	t
Minneapolis	29/84	22/71	pc	31/88	19/66	pc
Montreal	29/84	17/62	t	27/80	14/57	pc
Nassau	33/91	24/75	t	32/89	25/77	pc
New York	32/89	22/71	pc	33/91	22/71	pc
Phoenix	40/104	28/82	t	40/104	28/82	t
San Fran.	20/68	13/55	pc	19/66	14/57	pc
Seattle	21/70	14/57	sh	22/71	13/55	s
Toronto	29/84	16/61	pc	31/88	18/64	pc
Washington	32/89	22/71	pc	34/93	23/73	pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice. All maps, forecasts and data by AccuWeather, Inc.©1991

Plants have fed the world and cured its ills since life began.

Now we're destroying their principal habitat at the rate of 50 acres every minute.

We live on this planet by courtesy of the earth's plant-life. Plants protect soils from erosion, regulate the atmosphere, maintain water supplies and prevent deserts forming. Without plants man could not survive.

Yet, we're destroying the tropical rain forests they grow in at the rate of 50 acres a minute – making a crisis for ourselves and a bigger one for our children.

What can be done about it? A practical international plant conservation programme is now well under way all around the world. It is a plan for survival which you can help make a reality by joining the World Wildlife Fund.

We need your voice and financial support. So get in touch with your local WWF office, or send your contribution direct to the World Wildlife Fund at: WWF International, Membership Secretary, World Conservation Centre, 1196 Gland, Switzerland.

Save the plants that save us.

WWF FOR WORLD CONSERVATION

DEATH NOTICE

WARD-JACKSON
on 23rd August peacefully in London, Adrian Alexander Ward-Jackson C.B.E., aged 41 years, much loved youngest son of William and Catherine Elizabeth Ward-Jackson, brother of Nicholas and Simon, and uncle to Ralph. Funeral service takes place on Thursday 29th August at the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, London W1 at 11 a.m., followed by a private cremation. Flowers to I.H. Kenyon Ltd., 83 Westbourne Grove, London W2 or, if preferred, donations to the Lindo Wing, c/o Mrs. Nicholas Scrota, 64 Camberwell Grove, London SE5 8RF. There will be a memorial service for Adrian to be held in London in mid October.

COMMUNISM'S COLLAPSE: The failed coup claims more casualties in the Soviet Union and beyond

No. 2 Soviet Official Quits Amid Charges That He Aided Coup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Anatoli I. Lukyanov, formally the second-ranking official in the Soviet hierarchy, announced Monday that he was resigning after having been accused of complicity in the attempted coup by hard-liners.

But Mr. Lukyanov, who was the chairman of the Supreme Soviet, the national legislature, denied accusations that he had been a driving force behind the coup.

"From the beginning," he said, "when I saw the plotters, I told them I had no association with them, and I would not."

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia has accused Mr. Lukyanov of being a key planner of the coup. Senior Russian leaders have said that he was the leading ideologue behind the State Committee for the State of Emergency, which briefly seized power last week.

Tass reported that Mr. Lukyanov was questioned Saturday night by Russia's chief prosecutor, Valentin Stepankov.

Mr. Lukyanov, 61, has been widely criticized for refusing to convene the legislature before Monday and for signing a statement criticizing the new union treaty, which is intended to hold the country together by acceding to the demands of the republics for greater control over their economies and resources. The pact was to have been signed Aug. 20, the day after the committee acted against President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Lukyanov said Monday that it would have been impossible to recall lawmakers from throughout the Soviet Union so quickly.

He also said his statement condemning the union treaty, released by Tass within hours of the Aug. 19 coup attempt, was actually written three days earlier. He said the date had been changed to make it look as though he were siding with the coup leaders.

But Mr. Lukyanov, a longtime ally and university colleague of Mr. Gorbachev's, said he had sent a letter to the Soviet president submitting his resignation. "In connection with the accusations aimed at me, which I reject decisively, I think it is impossible for me to remain in the post of chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev accused Mr. Lukyanov on Sunday of not having taken appropriate measures to oppose the coup, and he said he did not believe his justifications.

"Of course I could have done more, I could have acted more decisively," Mr. Lukyanov said.

But he said it was "useless to set me up as if I were against the president." Working with Mr. Gorbachev "is part of my life," he said.

Mr. Lukyanov was made speaker of the Supreme Soviet in 1989 after a bitter debate, and he became Mr. Gorbachev's instrument for pushing through legislation or proposing resolutions that put the force of law behind the Soviet president's restructuring program.

(Reuters, AP)

Igor Sarombo/The Associated Press

Anatoli Lukyanov holding an informal news conference Monday after announcing his resignation as chairman of the Supreme Soviet.

High Party Aide a Suicide

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Communist Party official responsible for administering its enormous wealth committed suicide Monday by jumping from his seventh-floor apartment, the KGB said.

The official, Nikolai E. Kruchina, business manager of the party's Central Committee, left behind a suicide note, the KGB said, but did not disclose its contents.

Mr. Kruchina, 63, was the third senior figure in Soviet politics to have died in the aftermath of the failed coup. His name has not been publicly linked to coup plotters.

Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, chief military adviser to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, hanged himself in his Kremlin office Saturday. The Soviet chief prosecutor, Nikolai Trubin, told the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda that seven of the eight coup leaders now in custody had implicated General Akhromeyev.

The eighth, Interior Minister Boris K. Pugo was found dying of a gunshot wound on Thursday by police coming to arrest him. Initial reports said he committed suicide, but his arresters later said he may have been killed, citing the location of his gun in relation to his body.

Since 1983, Mr. Kruchina had been the party's administrator of affairs, responsible for its budget, finances, property estimated at nearly 5 billion rubles and publications.

Mr. Kruchina presented the party's budget to a party congress last year. He was criticized by some who claimed the budget obscured many hidden assets and activities.

The Central Committee's Moscow headquarters have been closed and party archives seized.

(AP, Reuters)

Yeltsin Says KGB Unit Was His Salvation

Elite Team Refused to Storm the Parliament and Seize Him, He Reports

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — According to Boris N. Yeltsin, it was the refusal of an elite KGB team to storm his headquarters and seize or, if necessary, kill him and his aides that forced the plotters of last week's coup to postpone and finally cancel the planned attack.

And according to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's personal assistant, when the high-ranking conspirators first appeared at Mr. Gorbachev's Crimean retreat, the aide's first thought was that Chernobyl might have erupted anew.

These were among the pieces to emerge as the giant puzzle of the coup gradually took shape from interviews, newspaper reports and witnesses' accounts. It was unlikely that the full picture would ever emerge, but each new piece confirmed how great the danger had been and how incredible the bungling.

In an interview with Russian television, Mr. Yeltsin, the Russian president, said that according to seized documents, the plotters had prepared a detailed plan to take over his headquarters at the Russian parliament building.

"A special group called Group Alpha of the Seventh Directorate of the KGB is an expert in things like this," he said. "Its proper role is as an anti-terrorist group, but since there is no terrorism now, it does things like this.

"It was planned in the following way: They were armed with powerful weapons — bazookas, anti-tank weapons and so on. They planned to attack from all sides."

He said the commandos were supposed to rush to his office and capture him, or to kill him if he tried to escape, and then to seize 11 others, "or better, kill them right away." After that, troops were to move in and secure the building, he said.

"But as it turned out, the super-disciplined Group Alpha frustrated their plans," he said. "It refused to participate. It was a surprise to the KGB. Agitation, pressures, threats began, threats that they would be court-martialed, death penalty, and so on. Even the commander of the group was summoned to the leadership and about 20 people threatened him. But not one agreed to obey the orders."

That delay gave time for veterans of the war in Afghanistan and policemen loyal to Mr. Yeltsin to take up positions, he said, and soon Muscovites by the thousands rallied to the headquarters in the rain. "What is incredible is that the organizers of the coup did not expect this," Mr. Yeltsin said.

The attack was postponed to 8 P.M., he said, and then to 10, 11, 1 A.M. and 3 A.M. They summoned 250 additional men, he added, "and then they understood it was too late."

The new details of Mr. Gorbachev's 72-hour captivity came from interviews with his immediate staff shown on the television program "Vzglyad" — a brash journal that was taken off the air in December for being too defiant of the Kremlin — which also broadcast a videotape of Mr. Gorbachev made during his captivity and smuggled out to expose the lies of the junta.

Anatoli Chernyayev, Mr. Gorbachev's personal assistant, said that when the rightist plotters arrived, he was at first baffled by the composition of the group. "We started guessing what happened," he recalled. "Had a dam burst? Had a reactor at Chernobyl erupted?"

By the time Mr. Gorbachev had finished the meeting with the plotters, at which he rejected their demands, Mr. Chernyayev understood what was happening: The phones were dead, and the television antenna was unhooked.

Among the disclosures made by Mr. Chernyayev was that the plotters had taken control of the box the president would use to launch nuclear missiles. Mr. Chernyayev said he was not sure, however, whether Mr. Gorbachev had retained the codes necessary to activate an attack, leaving uncertain whether the junta ever became able to start a nuclear war.

The aide said that Raisa M. Gorbachev, the president's wife, had "assumed the function of a 'minister of security and vigilance,' " adding, "She kept pulling us from one balcony to another, warning that they probably had bugs there."

To avoid being overheard, the entire family went to the beach, and there Mr. Gorbachev announced that his strategy would be to put new demands to his captors every day, constantly increasing the pressures on them.

Mr. Chernyayev raised another unsettling thought when he listed the names of the men who came to Mr. Gorbachev at 4:50 P.M. on Aug. 18 to seek his collaboration or resignation. They included the head of the KGB security service for high officials, Major General Yuri S. Plekhanov, and two of his senior aides; Oleg Shenin, the chief of Mr. Gorbachev's Communist Party staff; Oleg Baklanov, a deputy chairman of the Defense Council; General Vitali Varennikov of the army, and, most disquietingly, Valeri I. Boldin, the chief of the president's staff.

The inclusion of Mr. Boldin in the conspiracy raised questions about how accurate or complete the information was that reached Mr. Gorbachev, at least in recent months.

The involvement in the coup of people so close to Mr. Gorbachev underscored the isolation he now faces in the Kremlin. The plotters were not only men he had appointed but also people who had served him personally for years.

— SERGE SCHMEMANN

West's Communists Cast for a New Role

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

The doctrine that once provided a beacon to intellectuals and hope for downtrodden workers has turned into an embarrassment for many of the parties around the world that still proclaim the name Communist.

A few Western redoubts of Marxist orthodoxy, like the more doctrinaire of the Greek Communist parties, the KKE, and the Portuguese Communist Party, joined the likes of Iraq, Libya and North Korea in hailing the attempted coup in Moscow last week.

But other Communists in the West sought to distance themselves from the Soviet party in an attempt to avoid collateral damage spilling over from revelations about its role in the putsch and its ensuing implosion.

The leadership of the French Communist Party, the PCF, which now attracts little more than 7 percent of the electorate compared with 28 percent after World War II, remained silent about the events in the Soviet Union, which only served to draw attention to its own hard-line stance and glacial attitude toward change.

The secretary-general of the Spanish Communist Party, Julio Anguita, stressed his organization's democratic credentials in fighting for the overthrow of fascism and said it had nothing to do with the Soviet Communist Party.

But he said that the word "Communist could still not be given up," an assertion that is certain to come under attack at the party's next congress in December, when advocates of change are expected to press for a new name and a total reorganization.

The former Italian Communist Party, the largest in the West, has already ditched the name Communist — it calls itself the Democratic Party of the Left, or PDS — and places the hammer and sickle in second place beneath its new emblem, a spreading oak tree.

The party has virtually written off communism in the Soviet Union. Its newspaper, L'Unità, wrote an obituary for the Soviet party, accusing it of separating the idea of the equality of man from the concepts of liberty and democracy and of having created "an authoritarian and oppressive political regime."

One factor that could seriously damage the Western Communist parties is revelation of their past close links with the Kremlin if KGB files are opened up.

For much of this century, Marxism has been a point of reference for many intellectuals. They went to Stalinist Russia and saw only what they wanted to see or what the secret police wanted them to see and then returned with utopian tales — like Lincoln Steffens, who proclaimed, "I have been over into the future, and it works."

Both the French and Italian parties came out of the war with their honor intact, because of their role in the Résistance and their consistent opposition to fascism. The war turned the parties from clandestine groups of plotters into mass organizations that declared their willingness to work with all democratic forces and pushed new ideas onto the agenda, such as women's rights.

But the cooperation was short-lived. Communist ministers were booted out of the French and Italian governments in May, 1947 and both parties lost elections the following year, by which time the onset of the Cold War had stifled debate and pushed the parties into a long Stalinist freeze.

Despite the mood of repression, many intellectuals continued to support the party, turning a blind eye to its ruthless expediency and atrocities.

Albert Camus was one of the first writers on the left to describe communism as nihilistic, deterministic, absolutely totalitarian and ultimately more dangerous than fascism.

His words proved prophetic a few years later when Soviet troops marched in to crush the Hungarian revolution and Nikita S. Khrushchev in 1956 revealed the extent of Stalinist atrocities in a secret Kremlin speech.

From that time, Communist parties in the West sought to become increasingly independent of Moscow, creating a softer brand of Marxism in the 1970s called Eurocommunism.

Nepal is about the only country where communism is gaining ground by democratic means. Elsewhere guerrilla groups continue to fight under the sign of the hammer and sickle, reinforcing communism's reputation for terrorism and armed militancy. The 16,000-member New People's Army has waged war for the past 22 years to establish communism in the Philippines.

But President Corazon C. Aquino of the Philippines cast doubts on the patriotism of people who can fight in such a cause, like the members of the New People's Army attempting to turn her country into a Marxist state.

"How can presumed patriots who love their country opt for a system that has been and continues to be rejected by now practically all of the citizens of the world, specially by those who have been under Communist rule the longest?" she asked.

Plotters Seized Nuclear Codes From Gorbachev

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The plotters who tried to depose President Mikhail S. Gorbachev last week took a briefcase containing codes and communications equipment for launching the Soviet Union's nuclear arsenal, a Gorbachev aide said.

But the aide, Anatoli Chernayev, a Gorbachev assistant who was with the president during the coup attempt, said on Soviet television that the plotters apparently could not have used the codes without the president's help.

The new Soviet defense minister, Yevgeni I. Shaposhnikov, also said in a broadcast interview that those behind the coup, some of whom may still be at large, never had the ability to launch a nuclear strike using the codes and equipment.

"I am sure this will not happen," he said. He did not elaborate.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION
"World's Largest Snapper Fish Farm Facility"
"This Facility is the only licensed site in Florida that can sell live & chilled Spiny Lobster out of season." Producing Yellow Tail, Mangrove Snapper, Mutton Snapper & Spiny Lobster for Year-round World-Wide Distribution.
Big "K" Seafood Farms, Inc.
42± ACRE SITE ON GRASSY KEY IN THE FLORIDA KEYS
TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER
11 AM ★ TUES ★ SEPT 17
CALL FOR COLOR BROCHURE
America's #1 Auction Team
Auction Company of America
Auction Company Lic. No. 1
Auctioneers/Brokers
100 N. Biscayne Boulevard
Miami, Florida 33132
Jim Gall C.A.I.
Auctioneers Lic. No. 2
(305) 577-3322
FAX: (305) 375-0932

Secret Police Leaders Begin Shakeup to Curb Authority

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The new leadership of the KGB will begin a major structural alteration that will prevent the security apparatus from "committing anti-constitutional acts" in the future, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev said Monday.

With the former KGB chief, Vladimir A. Kryuchkov, now in custody and under interrogation for what appears to have been his pivotal role in the coup last week, Mr. Gorbachev has also put the KGB's thousands of troops and border guards under the army and fired Mr. Kryuchkov's deputy, Viktor Grushko, now in jail.

"We will build an impenetrable shield to prevent the security organs from committing anti-constitutional acts," Mr. Gorbachev said, accusing the old guard of using the security organs as a means of "political struggle."

The new KGB chief, Vadim V. Bakatin, is now expected to dismiss a host of generals and other officers in a shakeout resembling the one under way in the Ministry of Defense.

The KGB, for decades the main organ of Soviet state control, played a key role in the coup. Some of Mr. Gorbachev's closest aides betrayed him. Valeri Boldin, Mr. Gorbachev's chief of staff in the party, a figure nearly as close to the Soviet leader as John H. Sununu is to President George Bush, reported to the KGB and was a coup leader.

Mr. Bakatin is considered an advocate of change mainly because of the way he infuriated Communist hard-liners. He was fired as interior minister last year when he gave some control of the police to the republics. His replacement was Boris K. Pugo, a leader of the junta who died, perhaps by his own hand, after it collapsed. Mr. Bakatin will play a key role in trying to uncover the depth of the KGB's participation in the coup.

"The problem is that Kryuchkov is a very cunning guy, and the KGB has been burning documents nonstop ever since the 22d of August, if not before," said Oleg D. Kalugin, a former KGB general who maintains close contact with many of his former colleagues.

Mr. Kalugin, a former KGB colonel, Mikhail Lyubimov, and other sources described the huge agency, which employs at least a million people and has countless informers here and abroad, as deeply divided. He said that in recent weeks, many KGB officers have joined a secret service in Russia loyal to Boris N. Yeltsin.

Divisions in the KGB also helped undermine the coup itself. A KGB major general, Viktor Karpukhin, said in an interview with the newspaper Rossiya that Mr. Kryuchkov called him some time after 5 A.M. Monday and instructed him and his anti-terrorist troops to storm the Russian parliament building that afternoon, arrest Mr. Yeltsin and bring him to a "special location."

"'From the very beginning, I did everything to avoid fulfilling the orders of the KGB," General Karpukhin said.

"It's extraordinary, but the KGB lost its discipline," said Yuri Shchekoshikin, a journalist at Literaturnaya Gazeta with sources in the KGB.

Sergei Alexeyev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet's constitutional watchdog committee, said the KGB, which combines the functions of a dozen U.S. intelligence and security organs, should "liquidate" nearly all its "nonessential" powers. He said the KGB, with close participation of the republics, should be in charge only of foreign intelligence and government security.

Numerous republics, from Russia to the Baltic states to Uzbekistan, have set up their own KGB departments that are under the control of the republican authorities. Graham Fuller, a former vice-chairman of the CIA's national intelligence council, said that the next critical reform will be a deeper separation of powers, resembling the situation in the United States with its CIA, FBI, National Security Council and other bureaucracies.

Several deputies said that Mr. Bakatin must act quickly to prevent KGB agents guilty of state subversion from any acts of subterfuge or revenge. "There has to be a purge of the KGB, a complete housecleaning," said Giorgi A. Arbatov, an academician.

When Mr. Bakatin takes over, he will be faced with yet another dilemma: how much truth to tell about the operations and history of the KGB and the Soviet Union itself.

Over the years, the KGB has established a network of agents and informers in every corner of Soviet life, and a flood of revelations would undoubtedly implicate not only high-ranking politicians and clergymen, diplomats and entertainment stars, but also countless ordinary people.

Czarek Sokolowski/The Associated Press

A Soviet woman from the Black Sea region and her daughter staging a hunger strike on Monday in Moscow. The woman said her home was taken away by Communist Party officials.

Kremlin May Return Honecker to Germany

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BONN — The former East German Communist leader, Erich Honecker, who was smuggled to Moscow in March to avoid prosecution, will likely be returned to Germany by the Soviet Union, Soviet and German officials said Monday.

"There is no doubt Honecker will be extradited," Vladimir Lukin, chairman of the Russian Republic's parliamentary foreign affairs committee, told the German newspaper Bild.

The political rout of hard-liners in the Soviet Union this past week has cleared the way for Moscow to end its protection of Mr. Honecker, the Stalinist who resisted Mikhail S. Gorbachev's drive for change, a Bonn Foreign Ministry official said.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said he expected the Soviet leaders, who are "now introducing basic reforms, will proceed according to the rule of law and judge this question differently."

Mr. Honecker, 79, was East Germany's unquestioned ruler for 18 years. He faces a life sentence for his order requiring East German border guards to shoot citizens trying to leave the country, an order that resulted in nearly 200 deaths.

Berlin's Justice Office issued an arrest warrant in November, but Soviet military authorities refused to hand over Mr. Honecker, who had sought refuge at a Soviet Army base in Eastern Germany.

In mid-March, without notifying the Bonn government, Soviet officials secreted Mr. Honecker and his wife to Moscow. Bonn sources said Monday night that authority for removal of Mr. Honecker from Germany came from the former Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitri T. Yazov, who has since been arrested for his role in the Soviet coup.

Although the German government protested the action, the response was softened by Bonn's reluctance to jeopardize the smooth withdrawal of the 360,000 Soviet troops left in Eastern Germany after unification.

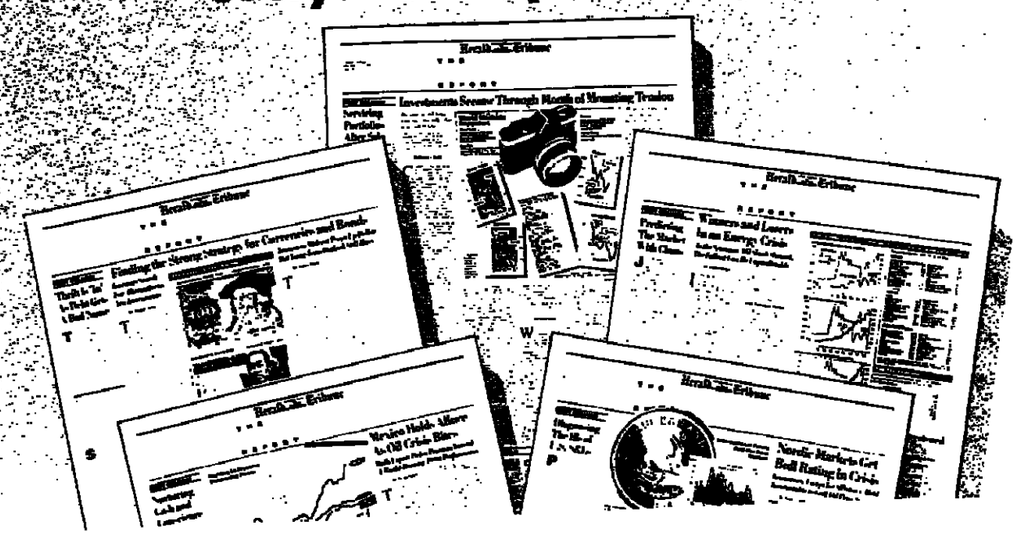
That withdrawal, which has proceeded ahead of schedule, might now be accelerated. Mr. Genscher said Monday. He urged Soviet leaders to consider removing their forces from Germany ahead of the end of 1994 deadline as a way to save money. More than 250,000 Soviet troops remain on bases inside eastern Germany, which is now part of NATO.

■ Trial of Mielke Dropped

The trial of Erich Mielke, former head of East Germany's Stasi secret police, was canceled Monday when a court ruled that he was too senile to face cross-examination, Agence France-Presse reported from Berlin.

In a statement, the Berlin Justice Ministry spokesman, Jutta Burghart, said a psychiatric appraisal of Mr. Mielke, who is 83, showed he was "permanently incapable of standing trial."

For investment information, read
THE
REPORT
every Saturday in the IHT.



COMMUNISM'S COLLAPSE: Repercussions are felt in Asian capitals and among the party faithful in France

From Beijing, Concern but Little Change

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Chinese officials interviewed privately say they believe China's internal politics are unlikely to be immediately affected by the collapse of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union, except for a nationwide intensification of political education in China.

They also suggested that the blows to the Soviet Communists probably will cause a slowing down in the recent improvement of relations between Beijing and Moscow.

So far there have been few signs of tension or stricter measures in Beijing, but the Chinese leadership has been watching events with great concern, officials said.

Already there have been subtle changes in official propaganda, with the press praising the elderly, an apparent reference to the octogenarians who now rule China.

"Old cadres are the treasures of the party and nation," read an article in the official People's Daily on Saturday. An article in the same newspaper Sunday described the achievements of a model party member.

The official media have passed on only bits and pieces about the breakdown of communism in the Soviet Union, but many people listen to foreign radio broadcasts.

In many neighborhoods of Beijing, where at night the sidewalks fill with families escaping the indoor heat, the talk in the last few nights has reflected both elation at the decay of the Soviet Communist Party and fear that the events in the Soviet Union may bring tighter controls in China.

"Everybody noticed the difference between what the papers said was happening in the Soviet Union and what we heard on Voice of America and the BBC, and that just got people more annoyed at the government," said a woman in her 30s.

"After this, they'll have to boost propaganda in the army to make sure soldiers fire on the people instead of backing off as they did in Moscow," she said.

Vice President Wang Zhen was quoted on television news Sunday as emphasizing party leadership in the army and the importance the party played in helping the army quell the "counterrevolutionary rebellion," an allusion to the prodemocracy demonstrations of 1989.

Mr. Wang was quoted in People's Daily on Monday as saying, "There are people who say Marxism is outdated. That is completely false."

Officials say the government has not broadly circulated any internal documents carrying significant comments by Chinese leaders on the Soviet Union.

The party's internal documents, however, carried scores of translations of foreign reports and commentary about the Soviet Union. Many employees in military units were read cables describing the events.

Chinese leaders were apparently able to learn of the daily events in the Soviet Union by watching a video each day compiled from television footage from various countries. During this week's political study session, some officials watched a long video with clips of events from each day of the week.

One official said the party had been planning to publish a secret, comprehensive analysis of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, but that the work had not yet been completed. Still, Chinese leaders had been expecting for many months that political turmoil would break out there.

"They had predicted something like this would happen," said an official in his 40s. "But it would not really influence China. The situation, the economies, the traditions are very different in the two countries."

"China is now very stable; it won't be like June 4 again," he added, referring to 1989.

Part of the reason for this, he and other officials said, was that since the collapse of communism in Romania and other Eastern European countries, the Chinese government, the party and the military apparatus have been steadily increasing re-education and political study at all levels.

Many officials say the Soviet coup failed because its leaders did not have enough control over the military, as the hard-line leaders in China have.

"In a coup, you don't look for a legal means to justify it — you grab power, make sure you have it, and then explain it," said a Chinese employee at a military unit.

Alan Pizzo Hromee/Agence France-Presse

The new Soviet defense minister, General Yevgeni Shaposhnikov, left, and an unidentified officer listening to Mr. Gorbachev's speech.

Kaifu's Inaction Is Criticized

Now, Japan Moves to Support Baltics and Consider Aid

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In an echo of the criticism last winter over Japan's tentative role in the Gulf war, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu has come under fire over what is widely perceived as his slowness last week in supporting the cause of democracy in the Soviet Union.

Partly as a result of the criticism, Mr. Kaifu's government moved quickly Monday to support the independence of the Baltic states and to indicate that Japan may soon soften its long-standing opposition to increasing economic aid to Moscow.

Japanese officials said Tokyo may expand its $100 million program of technical and humanitarian assistance to include more food aid and technical exchanges. Japan is also considering paying some of the more than $500 million the Soviet Union owes for Japanese exports.

"We have to do something," said a senior official. "But we will be putting most of our emphasis on humanitarian assistance."

Until now, Japan has rejected the idea of any expansion of aid to the Soviet Union until Moscow agrees to return four tiny islands in the Kuril chain north of Japan seized by the Soviet Army at the close of World War II.

The attacks on Mr. Kaifu have come from newspapers and politicians, including several who want him to step down from office when his term expires in October. Thus the prime minister's handling of the fast-moving situation in the Soviet Union appeared likely to continue as an issue in coming weeks.

Criticism focused on the first day of the coup attempt on Aug. 19, when other leaders of industrial democracies were denouncing the overthrow of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Mr. Kaifu, however, said merely that the ouster was "probably" unconstitutional and had created an "abnormal" situation.

He also said he hoped that the policies of *perestroika* would continue under the new regime, which sounded to many as if he had accepted the coup as an accomplished fact. Japanese officials did not fully oppose the coup until it was on its way to being undone.

Among the critical newspapers was the Japan Economic Journal, which ridiculed the prime minister's failure to define the overthrow as a coup until other Western leaders did. A prominent professor of politics wrote in a separate column that Mr. Kaifu acted like a leader of a small country.

Some of the sharpest criticism has come from people who want to bring Mr. Kaifu's term to an end this fall. Kiichi Miyazawa, a former finance minister and leading aspirant for the job, said Japan should have said right away that it would not recognize the coup leaders, as the United States did.

"I don't know what happened to Prime Minister Kaifu," he said.

The Asahi newspaper reported that several opponents of Mr. Kaifu vented their anger at a meeting last week of the ruling party's Policy Affairs Research Council. Shintaro Ishihara, a prominent conservative, said the prime minister "doesn't understand anything," the paper reported.

A spokesman for the government rejected the criticism Monday, saying the delays in responding were caused by caution.

French Party Challenged by Dissidents

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

PARIS — Seeking to reinvigorate their faltering party, dissident members of France's Communist Party have called for toppling its hard-line leader, saying he did not condemn the failed Soviet coup severely enough.

Nine Communists who support change have petitioned for a special meeting of the party's Central Committee to debate the mild reaction to the coup, the party's undemocratic tendencies and the future of its general secretary, George Marchais.

Mr. Marchais, 71, who has headed the party since 1972, has easily squelched dissidents in the past, but some party members said the current challenge to his leadership could be the biggest he has faced.

Dominated by Mr. Marchais, the party's leaders initially called the attempted coup "unacceptable" and criticized its use of violence, but at the same time they suggested the coup was understandable since their communiqué cited numerous failures of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's efforts at *perestroika*.

The dissidents faulted the party's leaders for not formally condemning the coup and for criticizing Mr. Gorbachev's programs at a time when most others were rallying to his cause. The dissidents worry that Mr. Marchais's ambivalent response to the coup will only hasten their party's decline.

"The party is a stump in a state of decay," said Anicet Le Pors, a liberal Communist who was a government minister in the early 1980s.

In a public letter, nine Central Committee members criticized Mr. Marchais for having acted as if Mr. Gorbachev's ouster were irreversible and for having "nourished the illusion that the process of change could continue in the new conditions." They added that this "faulty analysis" showed the party leadership remained "too attached to an outmoded vision of the world and of social movements."

Seeing the party's popularity plunge from 21 percent of the electorate two decades ago to about 7 percent today, the dissidents said the only way the party could save itself was to become more democratic and open to change.

"Is it necessary to bring down George Marchais?" said Marcel Rigout, another leader of the party's change-minded faction. "Without any hesitation."

He added, "This is not only a problem of one person. It is the way the party is directed."

In 1946, the Communists won 28.3 percent of the vote, making them France's single largest party. Today they hold just 25 of the 577 seats in the National Assembly, and polls indicate that they might not win any seats in the next legislative elections.

The party's base has crumbled as France has grown prosperous. In addition, the far-right National Front Party has won over many Communists by persuading them that their main worry was not bosses, but immigrants who might take their jobs.

Mr. Marchais rebuffed a challenge 20 months ago after he was severely criticized for having accepted invitations to vacation in Romania that he had received from the executed dictator, Nicolae Ceausescu. Mr. Marchais's critics also remember that he supported the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the imposition of martial law in Poland in 1981.

In an interview with the newspaper, Le Journal du Dimanche, Mr. Marchais called critics who said he had not condemned the coup just plain wrong. Defending his leadership, Mr. Marchais said the French party was more democratic and not as bureaucratic as the Soviet Union's.

He praised Boris N. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, for having stopped the coup. But he called Mr. Yeltsin "arrogant and intolerant" for suspending Russia's Communist Party and for closing several newspapers.

Some of the party's leaders seem to be listening to Mr. Marchais's critics. Writing in L'Humanité, the party's newspaper, Martine Buisard, a central committee member, admitted, "We seriously underestimated the depth of one of the achievements of perestroika: the thirst for liberty and the resistance of the population."

Meanwhile, the mayor of Vierzon, in central France, has decided to rename a square named after a former Communist leader, Maurice Thorez, a supporter of Stalin.

Iran Offers to Host Muslim Meeting

Agence France-Presse

TEHRAN — Iran could host a meeting of leaders from the Soviet Muslim republics to create a "common stance" on future ties to Soviet authority, the Tehran Times said Monday.

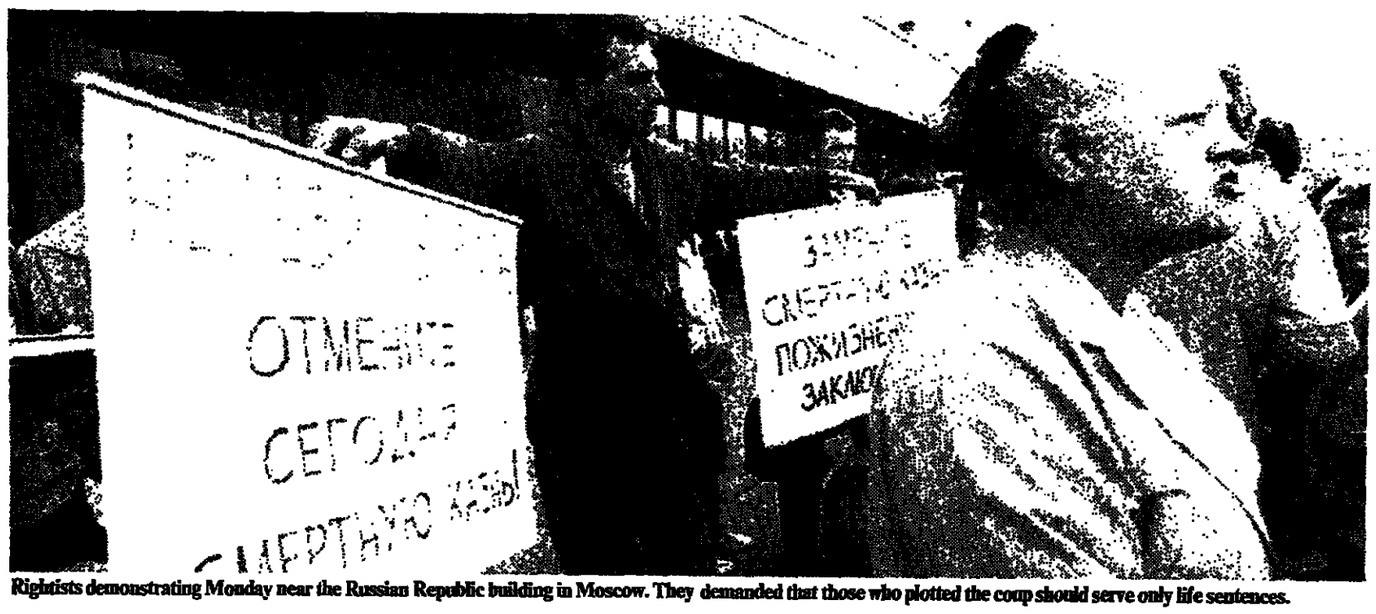
"Iran does not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union," the newspaper said, but Tehran "might be a suitable venue for a meeting of the leaders of Muslim republics." The English-language daily usually reflects the government's views.

It said the meeting was necessary because the "United States is in a hurry to precipitate the disintegration of the Soviet Union" and because the president of the Russian Republic, Boris N. Yeltsin, "favors granting independence to the republics."

"The position of Soviet republics with Muslim populations, however, still remains uncertain," it said.

"They have exhibited inconsistent responses and shifting points of views during the recent events. This type of indecision and lack of determination at a time when the Soviet Union is going through one of its most historic periods is indeed very deplorable.

"Leaders of the Muslim republics in the Soviet Union should put aside their differences and adopt a common stance," the paper said.



Rightists demonstrating Monday near the Russian Republic building in Moscow. They demanded that those who plotted the coup should serve only life sentences.

BALTICS: *Bush Awaits Stability*

(Continued from Page 1)

lish diplomatic relations, and the Danish government said Ambassador Otto Borch would fly to the Latvian capital, Riga, and seek accreditation for all three republics.

Lithuania declared its independence in March 1990, while Latvia and Estonia issued declarations during the power vacuum of last week's failed coup in Moscow. Such major powers as United States, Britain, France and Canada have never recognized the annexation by Moscow of the Baltic states in 1940, but Western nations chose not to challenge the Kremlin by sending ambassadors.

Mr. Bush on Monday signaled that the shifting power centers in the Soviet Union remained a concern to the White House, saying: "I don't want to be a part of making a mistake that might contribute to some kind of anarchy in the Soviet Union."

Washington, he said, has a "special responsibility" in that regard.

Full independence for the Baltics, Mr. Bush warned, "has effects on other countries, it has effects on Yugoslavia, for example." The Baltics' intended affiliation with the Soviet central government remains "murky," he added.

In Paris, Foreign Minister Roland Dumas said France "is ready to establish relations with the three Baltic states" and hopes the entire European Community will follow suit.

Germany has invited Baltic officials to Bonn on Tuesday to discuss diplomatic representation once the Baltics gain independence, and the Vatican said it would reopen its diplomatic offices in the region as soon as possible.

■ Lithuania Issues Visas

Lithuania began issuing its own visas and putting customs officials at its borders on Monday but Soviet KGB guards continued to man most entry points, Reuters reported from Vilnius.

Travelers entering Lithuania at Vilnius airport on Monday passed through Soviet KGB border controls as usual. They had to pass Soviet customs checks before having their passports stamped with Lithuanian visas.

"The KGB works according to old rules and laws and they have to change but they have no orders to change yet," said the Lithuanian visa department chief, Darius Sestakauskas.

CAUTION: *Restraint in West*

(Continued from Page 1)

siding with the Nazi invaders in World War II, for example.

Of all the independence-minded republics, the Ukraine — which historically has been fought over by Russia and Poland — raises the greatest risk of major foreign complications in the event of conflict over its immediate future.

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, who encouraged Baltic separatism, has voiced objections to any unilateral departure by the Ukraine, and his aides have said in conversations in the past that a move toward independence would have to take the form of partition, leaving the Russified eastern Ukraine under Moscow.

Although the Ukraine is one of the three republics in which Soviet strategic nuclear weapons are located, along with Russia and Kazakhstan, the silo-based missiles there are the oldest part of the Soviet arsenal.

Moscow's readiness to phase out the missiles in the Ukraine was reflected in the Soviet negotiating approach that led to agreement earlier this year on a START treaty.

Although the Bush administration appeared to have been steadied by some insights into fundamental Soviet attitudes gleaned from treaty negotiations and other exchanges with Moscow policymakers, most officials stressed that U.S. reactions had been basically dictated by a fundamental readiness to contemplate the collapse of the Soviet system.

"Too many European leaders still think of the modern state as a succession of governments that hand over power to one another," a European official said. Washington, in contrast, has pressed harder to pry loose the Communist system that held together the Soviet Union.

That view of state power probably helped slow reactions to the Soviet takeover last week among European leaders, and they again appeared less prepared than Mr. Bush when the direction of events was suddenly reversed.

In the space of a few hours, what had been a successful drive to stave off a coup unleashed a tidal wave that is flattening the Soviet system.

Sounding shaken when the Gorbachev era seemed to be destined for eclipse, European leaders echoed the U.S. lead in opposing the coup. The moment the hard-liners were routed, German and French officials quickly blamed Washington for possibly having precipitated the coup by refusing more lavish aid to Mr. Gorbachev.

"How could they be so worried about a coup that already had proved the best development in Soviet history since Mr. Gorbachev's arrival in power?" a U.S. policymaker asked.

AID: *U.K. to Urge Action by Bush*

(Continued from Page 1)

day to begin coordinating a response by the G-7 to the apparent collapse of Communist authority in the Soviet Union.

The Western leaders are also preparing to send their finance ministers to Moscow next month for a joint meeting with officials there to discuss ways to help the Soviet Union, diplomats said Monday.

In Moscow, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev told the Soviet parliament that Western leaders had expressed their willingness to increase economic assistance in discussions he has had with them since last week's failed coup.

But Western diplomats and analysts said the aid issue, which split the allies at last month's summit meeting in London, has become even more difficult to sort out because of the accelerating disintegration of the Soviet Union. Events in recent days suggest various republics and newly independent nations are likely to supplant the Soviet state as the focus of most key economic decisions.

Mr. Gorbachev, who has resisted proposals to adopt a market economy partly out of fear of arousing the ire of hard-line Communists and the Soviet military-industrial complex, acknowledged Monday that Moscow could no longer hold the reins of economic policymaking.

"We must decisively move the center of gravity in administering the economy" to the republican level, Mr. Gorbachev said. "Measures must include elimination of all obstacles to a market economy presented by the old structures and people."

Most Western aid, if it is to be effective, should bypass the central authorities and flow directly to the republics, officials said.

With Boris N. Yeltsin, Russia's president and a strong advocate of a free market economy, emerging as the most powerful figure in the nation, some suggest caution in providing any large injection of cash, waiting until the Kremlin's central control over production and planning has been broken.

"Yeltsin's people are the only ones who seem to have any specific ideas about economic reform," said Robert Hormats, a former senior U.S. economic official who is vice chairman of Goldman Sachs International.

"You can provide technical assistance and loans for food and capital equipment now and begin negotiations with the Soviets about IMF membership," he added, "but at the same time you have to start shifting attention to the republics, who will increasingly control the future of the economy."

Mr. Bush and Mr. Major are meeting this week as part of an earlier arrangement in which the president invited the prime minister to join him during his vacation. While the discussions will remain "informal," a British spokesman said, they clearly "assume a higher importance" now.

At their London summit in mid-July, the G-7 leaders agreed to accept the Soviet Union as an associate member of the IMF and World Bank, which would encourage the lending institutions to provide greater technical help.

But at the insistence of the United States and Japan, they put off any decision on full membership, which would allow the Soviets to receive direct financial aid.

GORBACHEV: *Still Large Amid the Soviet Storm*

(Continued from Page 1)

chev, a flash of determination in a storm of confusion.

He was the tragic hero thrust by fate and iron willpower to indisputable greatness as the man who broke the iron yoke of Communist dictatorship, only to become the victim of the very forces and traits on which he had relied, possibly to preside over the dismantling of the very union he had fought relentlessly to preserve.

And he was also still the symbol of whatever hope remained to salvage something of that union, whether in a federation, confederation or commonwealth, to safeguard the tender shoots of democracy he had planted.

Though betrayed by his closest comrades and held by many of the speakers as the real culprit in the coup as the man who had elevated the plotters to high office, Mr. Gorbachev was still the president of the Soviet Union.

That was his power. The "democratic forces" that had defied the coup had done so in the name of rescuing him and the constitutional order he represented. And any attempt to resist the powerful centrifugal forces that threatened to wrench the union apart had to rally around the "center," Mr. Gorbachev, and to safeguard his authority.

In arguably the most eloquent speech of Monday's session, Anatoli A. Sobchak, the mayor of Leningrad who had skillfully blocked the plotters from his city, turned on the deputies for their timidity and tunnel vision and argued strongly against the rush to dismantle central authority. It was to preserve orderly authority, he reminded the deputies, that they had fought for the release of Mr. Gorbachev.

Addressing by name the president of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, one of the driving forces behind a new union treaty before the coup who rose Monday to demand the dissolution of the central government, Mr. Sobchak declared that the danger of hurried decisions was "ten times greater than yesterday."

"We are deciding the future of our country, the future of mankind," he said. "This is not the time to dismantle state authority. Some say oust the president, some say dissolve the Supreme Soviet, but then we have no government. What we need now is to assure a continuity of authority."

If that bid succeeded, and the Soviet Union emerged from the wrenching debate in some form of confederative democracy, Mr. Gorbachev would probably find himself thrust aside in national elections — quite possibly by Mr. Sobchak, who has emerged as one of the most attractive of the new wave of politicians.

But he could leave claiming that despite his grave political mistakes, especially in the latter years of *perestroika*, that he had succeeded in his mission to bring democracy to the Soviet Union almost without bloodshed.

Whatever accusations were now leveled at the president — that the aides he picked turned out to be intransigent reactionaries, that he had wavered in introducing radical change, that he had tried to "reform the unreformable," as Mr. Sobchak said of the Communist Party — it could be argued that by maintaining his grip on the old order for as long as he could, he had given time for democratic forces to gain enough self-confidence and momentum to stand up to the final gasp of the Communists.

A year earlier, even a half-year earlier — before Mr. Yeltsin was elected president, before the union treaty was conceived, before the shootings in Lithuania had drawn the lines of battle — it is open to question whether Soviets were ready to face down the plotters. Members of the elite "Alpha" commandos of the KGB who were to storm Boris N. Yeltsin's headquarters refused to do so because of the outcry that had followed the shootings in Vilnius.

So too with Mr. Gorbachev. He had evolved with perestroika, granting freedoms in ever-quickening doses and often when no choice was left, but always holding to a few central principles: to bring along the massive apparatus that had ruled the Soviet Union for 70 years without pushing it to rebellion, to remain true to the basic goals of perestroika, to maintain unity.

In many ways he failed. He tried, as Mr. Sobchak said Monday, to always link the pace of change in society to the pace of change in the Communist Party, even when the party made clear it would budge no more. When the gap between the democrats and the old order became too broad to bridge, he cast his lot with the conservatives.

But at least he gave time for "new thinking" to take hold. "They believed that they could manipulate the people," he said. "But the country had changed, and that was a major mistake on their part."

EMPIRE: *Leap Into the Unknown*

(Continued from Page 1)

of economic chaos and warring ministates.

But with Communists and anti-Communists now vying to exploit the political disorder left by the coup, republics that once seemed contented members of the federation have jointed the rush to proclaim independence.

For some politicians, the sundering of a nuclear superpower conjured up an alarming future of border wars, the dismembering of a nuclear arsenal, the total collapse of a feeble but integral economy and the prospect that some of the states-in-the-making would revert to dictatorship.

"You are watching the collapse of the Soviet Union," said Colonel Viktor I. Alksnis, a Latvian deputy who is a fervent supporter of a cohesive union. "There is no cause for joy in this, and it should bring no joy to the West either. It's extremely sad, because what has been going on in Yugoslavia will now happen here."

Anatoli A. Sobchak, the liberal mayor of Leningrad, also implored his colleagues to restrain the centrifugal passions that he said endangered "the future of mankind."

"This is insanity," Mr. Sobchak said. "We are a nuclear country."

Others regarded the fission of the union as the natural decomposition of an unstable, artificial element fabricated in the great Communist cyclotron and maintained under the pressure of terror and economic diktat.

Nikolai Y. Petrakov, a free-market economist fired last year as Mr. Gorbachev's economic adviser, predicted that the demise of the old union would clear the way for the full-blown economic liberalization that had been impeded by the Communist Party's lingering influence.

"We must use this opportunity to preserve our historic unity, but in an entirely different form," said Levon Ter-Petrosyan, the president of Armenia, which has scheduled a referendum on independence for September. "I don't mean a federation, I don't even mean a confederation. We have to use this opportunity to create a normal commonwealth along the lines of the European Community."

Solzhenitsyn Withholds Comment on Changes

Reuters

NEW YORK — The exiled Soviet author, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who spent a lifetime exposing Soviet totalitarianism, declined comment Monday on the events in his homeland.

The author's wife, Natalya, said in a telephone interview that neither she nor her husband would comment because "the events are not finished yet. Every hour it changes."

Revisiting Past's 'Houses of Tomorrow'

By Eve M. Kahn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Americans have longed for *miracle houses* for nearly two centuries.

Every few years, for a moment or two, those wishes seem to be granted. A visionary proposes to build dwellings that are simple, handsome, cheap to construct, maintenance-free and likely to solve the United States's housing crisis, leave the environment relatively unscathed and inspire contented living.

Domestic prophets have ranged from familiar names like Thomas Edison and Frank Lloyd Wright to Orson Squire Fowler, a mid-19th-century physiologist who briefly became convinced that all houses should have eight sides and concrete walls.

Such dreamers have at least one thing in common: although the public rejected most of their ideas as too far-fetched or too rigid to live with, a few of their suggestions made it into the mainstream.

Built-in cigarette lighters and toilets that weigh their users did not catch on. But the popularity of closet lights, dimmer switches, garage door openers, central heating, soundproof walls and indoor plumbing can all be attributed in part to the visionary designers of futuristic houses.

"The urge to build dream houses is very strongly felt, and some of the innovations from them last," said H. Ward Jandl, principal author of "Yesterday's Houses of Tomorrow," a study of 12 noble residential proposals. The book will be published next month by the Preservation Press.

MORE than half of the creators mentioned in the volume have been largely forgotten, said Jandl, who is chief of Technical Preservation Services for the National Park Service.

But thousands of houses they planned or inspired still stand, he added, and most of the owners of these buildings know they live someplace prescient.

"They're very proud and very appreciative of what they have," Jandl said.

Thomas Brennan, an actor and director in Upper Montclair, New Jersey, lives in one of a handful of poured concrete houses built around 1915 with techniques developed by Thomas Edison. The house, he said, "was made just like a piece of sculpture." Concrete was pumped into huge molds on the site. "I've never seen a home like it," he said, "and I've never had any leaks."

Mary Miller-Luxen owns a 12-sided glass-walled dwelling in Beverly Shores, Indiana. When it was exhibited at the Century of Progress International Exposition in Chicago in 1933 and 1934, it was known as the House of Tomorrow and visited by more than a million people. "Its history is very exciting," she said. "I have the first dishwasher ever made. Not that it works."

The only unqualified success story in the book portrays Catharine Beecher, a 19th-century advocate of efficient house design.

With her sister Harriet, who wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin," she wrote books that recommended built-in cabinets, continuous kitchen countertops, indoor toilets and central heating — all features now taken for granted. The sad spot in her story is the fact that she never designed a house for herself.

Orson Squire Fowler's account is less cheerful. In 1848, with a book called "A Home for All," this leading physiologist and phrenologist turned from studying skull shapes to declaring that octagonal residences surpass all others. Eight-sided houses, he said, shorten distances between rooms, maximize interior space and contain few hard-to-furnish right-angled corners.

Hundreds of octagons arose, but building fervor slacked off after a financial panic in 1857. Disappointed, Fowler lost interest in eight-sidedness, and his 1887 obituary did not even mention his flirtation with architecture. But ideas he supported, including water filters, glass walls and intercoms, persisted.

The 20th-century tales in "Houses of Tomorrow" are on a much grander scale, mainly because after 1900, serious housing hubris became possible.

New mass-production processes tempted many designers to boast that they could churn out houses as quickly as cars, and an eager public often responded by briefly suspending disbelief.

Around 1902, Thomas Edison developed ways to pump concrete into house-size molds and then, after a few days hardening, pop off the molds to expose a dwelling that needed only a few finishing touches. He expected his creations to save trees and, for $300 each, to enable what he called "the poorest man among us" to buy a durable home.

Unfortunately, the molds proved more costly and difficult to maneuver than he anticipated, and more successful ventures like the phonograph and motion picture camera distracted him.

Although he contributed to housing history by making factory-produced residences palatable, only a handful of buildings were constructed according to his plans.

Brennan's house was one of the first. "It amazes me that the idea didn't get any further than it did," he said. The boxy two-story structure has classical pilasters at its corners and a classical parapet along its roof: Edison hoped to add hominess to concrete with these traditional details.

The four-bedroom interior has changed little since it was poured in 1912, although Brennan has covered the floors with carpet or wood strips to protect his three children from bruises and broken bones.

Edison's experiment may have been the last time, until post-Modernism came to the fore in 1980s, that anyone presented a futuristic house that bowed to the past. The other houses of tomorrow in the book look at very least streamlined.

Buckminster Fuller's 1929 and 1945 Dymaxion dwellings — squat polygonal or cylindrical homes — were supported by central masts and full of new technology, including pneumatic beds, soundproof walls and kitchen waste-disposal units. Only prototypes were ever built, despite widespread forecasts of mass production and bargain prices.

Even less cozy, and equally lauded at its debut, was the circa-1935 Motohome, prefabricated structures clad with a mixture of asbestos and cement whose plumbing, heating and electrical machinery was confined to a central "motounit."

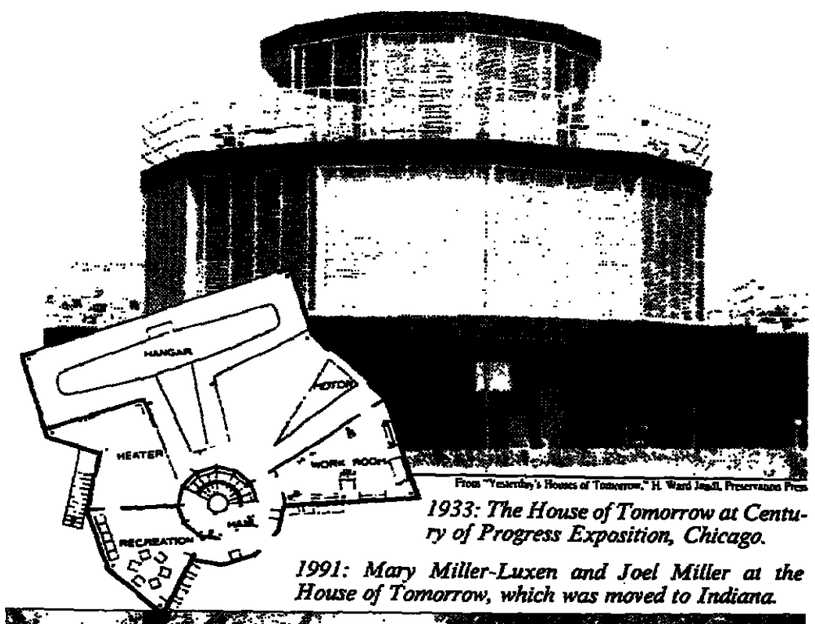
Designed by Robert W. McLaughlin Jr. in pared-down Bauhaus style, Motohomes offered not only built-in cigarette lighters and toilets that weighed their users, but also books that explained how to landscape and maintain the houses and even how to cook and raise children there.

ABOUT 150 of them were built, spreading innovative house parts like aluminum, plywood, asbestos and closet lights from New York City to Kansas. The venture failed after only three years of production, Jandl explains, because in 1935 the public still feared both prefabrication and modern architecture.

The House of Tomorrow, exhibited at the Chicago International Exposition in 1933 and 1934 and then moved to Beverly Shores, Indiana, similarly scared away customers and was never replicated, but bore other kinds of fruit.

Designed by George Keck with his brother William, the building is considered the United States's first glass house. Its 14 odd-shaped rooms originally included an airplane hangar, and they are illuminated by nearly 40 picture windows. Mary Miller-Luxen moved into the house 33 years ago and raised six children there. "It's extremely flexible," she said. "The cocktail lounge is now a guest room and study, and the hangar is now a living room."

Her son Joel Miller, a sales manager, said, "I've traveled all over, and I've never seen anything that closely approximates our house."

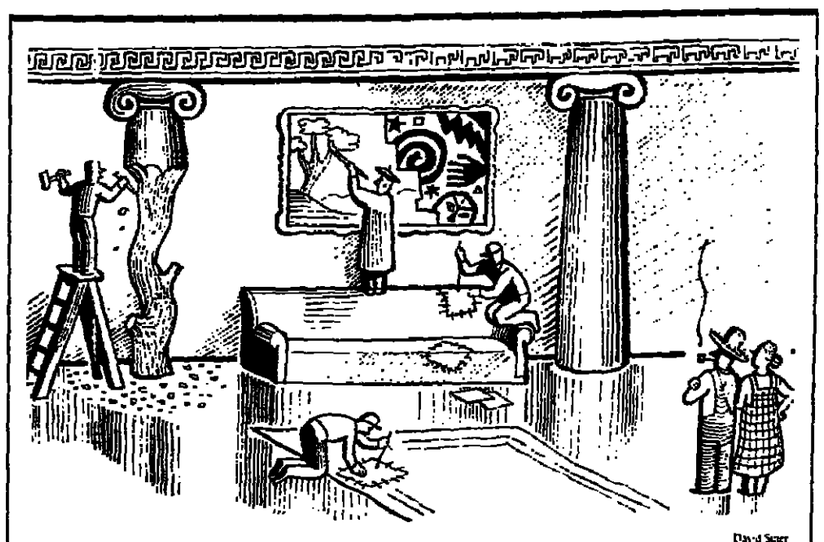


From "Yesterday's Houses of Tomorrow," H. Ward Jandl, Preservation Press

1933: The House of Tomorrow at Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago.

1991: Mary Miller-Luxen and Joel Miller at the House of Tomorrow, which was moved to Indiana.

Jim Foster for The New York Times


David Scott

Politically Correct Decor

In U.S. of '90s, Home Is Where the Conscience Is

By Marian McEvoy

NEW YORK — If the 1980s go down in American history as the "glitz decade," the 1990s are bound to be remembered as the years of "political correctness." Never before has a nation of hell-bent-on-pleasure-seekers made more of an effort to curb their consuming instincts. One must not overdo it. One must not offend. One must not make haste, not waste. Above all, one must be *sensitive*.

Like most fads, the new '90s awareness might not last indefinitely, but it's surely an across-the-board phenomenon.

It has actually become chic to consider the *repercussions of what we do and how we do it*. In just two years, the way we speak, gesture, eat, travel, read, drive and clothe and amuse ourselves has gone through some pretty staggering changes. (The cocktail-less cocktail party, the urban compost heap and the aerosol-less hairspray would have been almost blasphemous six years ago.) Throw in a mild-to-severe recession and a dicey global environment, and it's no wonder the times they are a-changin'.

A politically correct lifestyle is definitely something to strive for, but it's not easy to attain. In fact, it goes way beyond substituting African American for black or ordering free range shitake mushrooms in lieu of prime ribs. It's not enough to retire one's Blackgama mink, South African diamonds or jokes about Liberace. You've got to own or rent a place that reflects thought, fairness and, why not, global concern.

Today, home is where the conscience is. America's cleverest architects and interior designers have seen the writing on the walls: the shift from "luxury" to "reality" is well under way.

Those in the "shelter magazine" (horrible term!) business are featuring exteriors and interiors that evoke heartfelt style and a certain calm sense of quality. Whether thoughtfully minimal or bravely festooned, a house is not a home if it looks like there's too much money involved. Those who cling to their gold-plated bathroom fixtures and wall-to-wall pile shags probably think it's still O. K. to smoke in an oxygen tent.

MANMADE opulence is out — *nature* in all its surprising forms and colors is back in style. "Do like God does" seems to be the leitmotif of America's best interior designers. They're giving us indoor gardens that look like *mini rain forests*; tables that are (or look like) tree stumps; ashtrays made of fossils; candles scented with essences of vegetables; towels and sheets woven from unbleached, untreated and possibly untouched cotton; and, finally a *proliferation of prints and drawings of* dogs, bison, rolling plains, and seas in turmoil.

Straightforward, decidedly unfrilly Shaker and Mission furniture, the real McCoy or good reproductions showing up in hip Manhattan teenagers' walk-ups. And there's a network of new shops doing a bang-up business in homey, hand-wrought arts and crafts, gourds, branding irons, corn-grinders, stew ladles and spinning wheels.

It's clear that plastic is pretty much kaput. So are industrial floorings, factory lighting and high-tech anything. (I even saw a television framed in twigs.) And somebody told me about a new telephone that might alter the history of communications — it weighs five pounds and it's made of terra-cotta.

We'll get back to that later . . .

Marian McEvoy is editor-in-chief of Elle Decor in New York.

STYLE MAKERS

Geoffrey Beene

GEOMETRY IN FASHION
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Geoffrey Beene has a new showroom for what he calls "deluxe ready to wear," at 37 West 57th Street.

A series of reflective planes — marble, lacquer, silver leaf — it is an appropriate background for his clothes. It also includes prototypes for a line of Beene furniture. The space is a homage to the Wiener Werkstätte, the Austrian craft studio founded in 1903, and a laboratory for geometric objects in black, white and silver.

"My clothes are liquid geometry," Beene said. "By the time you put a pattern on paper, it looks like geometry. Once the clothes are made, they're collapsed geometry."

On the foyer walls, Joe Eula painted Beene's designs on lithe, elongated women, making the entire room a mural. In the showroom, matte silver leaf contrasts with black lacquer walls. The black marble floor is bordered with white, and again in beige. The furniture, all black and white, is a mix of antiques, new furniture and prototypes for Beene's designs.

Elaine Louie

□

A Fragile Craft

EGGS AND JEWELRY
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Most people don't like to work with eggs because they are very fragile," Christopher Durham said, "but they are a lot easier to work with than most think."

Durham decorates ostrich eggs that open to display antique jewelry, pocket watches and tiny music boxes. He paints some in motifs from Mother Goose tales and "Alice in Wonderland." Others have Victorian designs.

Last Easter he was commissioned by Van Cleef & Arpels to design eggs for the jewelry store's window display on Fifth Avenue.

Durham, 32, began as a child, painting chicken eggs for Christmas ornaments on his parents' farm and petting zoo in Virginia. But inspiration came at a museum, when he first saw Fabergé eggs from imperial Russia.

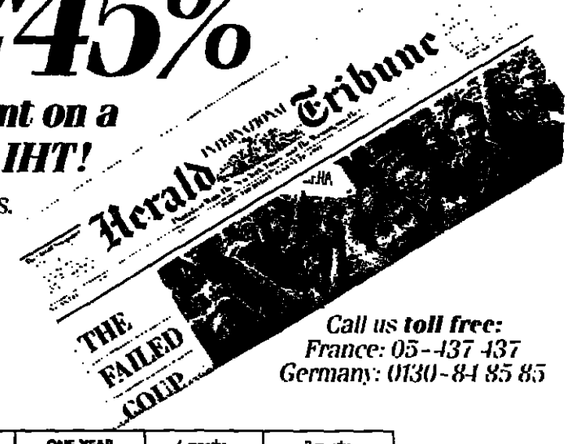
When the ostriches at his family's zoo laid eggs that his parents did not plan to hatch, they were given to him. Now he buys hollow ostrich eggs from South Africa.

He sketches the design on the outside and completes it in acrylic paint. He treats the inside with an epoxy mixture, the top of the interior is lined in velvet, and the bottom is fitted with a round wooden base. The egg is sprayed with an acrylic coating, trimmed in jeweler's filigree and placed on a brass stand. Each egg takes 25 to 30 hours to complete, and prices start at $600.

ESCADA
NEW FALL-WINTER COLLECTION
Marie-Martine
Export Prices
8, rue de Sèvres, Paris 6th
Tel.: (1) 42 22 18 44

INTERESTED IN
THE INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKET?
READ
THE REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE
EVERY FRIDAY IN THE IHT FOR:
WORLDWIDE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
REAL ESTATE: CONSULTANTS
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS
LUXURY HOMES & ESTATES
VACATION RENTALS

TODAY MORE THAN EVER!
Act now for your 45% discount on a subscription to the IHT!
And, as an added bonus, you'll receive free issues - 52 free issues for a 12-month subscription: 26 for a six-month subscription. See the table below for savings and rates.



Call us toll free:
France: 05-437 437
Germany: 0130-84 85 85

Country/Currency		12 months (+ 52 free issues)	ONE-YEAR SAVINGS	6 months (+ 26 free issues)	3 months (+ 13 free issues)
Austria	A. Sch.	5,500	3,600	3,000	1,650
— *hand delivery	A. Sch.	5,800	3,300	3,200	1,750
Belgium	B.Fr.	12,000	8,020	6,600	3,600
Denmark	D.Kr.	3,400	1,332	1,900	1,050
Finland	F.M.	2,200	1,440	1,200	660
France	F.F.	1,700	1,394	935	515
Germany (mail)	D.M.	640	452	352	194
— *hand delivery	D.M.	810	282	416	217
Great Britain	£	175	98	96	53
Greece	Dr.	57,000	23,080	31,400	17,300
Ireland	Ir£	195	151	107	59
Italy	Lire	450,000	350,800	250,000	138,000
Luxembourg	LFr.	12,000	8,020	6,600	3,600
Netherlands	Fl.	650	533	360	200
Norway (airmail)	N.Kr.	3,000	1,732	1,650	900
— *hand delivery	N.Kr.	3,200	1,532	1,760	970
Portugal	Esc.	40,000	25,520	22,000	12,100
Spain (mail)	Ptas.	40,000	23,700	22,000	12,100
— **hand deliv. Barcelona Bilbao, Seville, Valencia	Ptas.	43,500	20,200	24,000	13,200
— **hand deliv. Madrid	Ptas.	54,600	—	27,300	13,650
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	2,600	1,404	1,430	785
— *hand delivery	S.Kr.	3,100	904	1,700	935
Switzerland	S.Fr.	540	479	295	160
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, form. French Africa, Middle East	$	600	Varies by country	330	180
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia Central/Latin America	$	750		412	225

* At these rates, you can get morning hand delivery in the following cities: Berlin, Vienna, Oslo, Stravanger, Stockholm, Goteborg and Malmo. For information concerning special hand-delivery in other major German cities call toll free IHT Germany at 0130-84 85 85 or fax (069) 69.48.94. Rates do not include free issues.

** At these rates, hand delivery is available by morning in Barcelona, the same day in Seville and the next day in Bilbao and Valencia. For Madrid, hand-delivery is available by morning, but without the free issues.

Yes, I want to start receiving the IHT. This is the subscription term I prefer (check appropriate boxes):
☐ 12 Months (364 issues in all with 52 bonus issues). ☐ 6 Months (182 issues in all with 26 bonus issues). ☐ 3 Months (91 issues in all) with 13 bonus issues).
☐ My check is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune).
☐ Please charge my: ☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard ☐ Access
CARD ACCT NO. _____ EXP DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY CODE _____ COUNTRY _____
TEL _____ FAX _____ 27-8-91
Return your completed coupon to: Subscription Manager, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
This offer expires September 30, 1991, and is available to new subscribers only
Herald International Tribune

International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

OPINION

The Demise of the Party

It will take months, even years, for the world to grasp the implications of the Soviet Union's most incredible week since the Bolsheviks seized power in 1917. But in all the turmoil, few events matched the drama of Mikhail Gorbachev's renunciation on Saturday of the Communist Party. And few events hold out as much promise for a true turn toward multiparty democracy.

By resigning as the party's chief and calling for the dissolution of its Central Committee, Mr. Gorbachev ratified the rebellious popular judgment on seven decades of Communist tyranny. Only the day before, he had loyally pleaded the party's cause; hooted down by the Russian parliament, he abandoned overnight a lifetime's allegiance. His turnabout may enable him to stay on as symbolic head of state in a radically altered union.

As President George Bush is already learning, it is far from clear who speaks for this new Soviet Union — Mr. Gorbachev, or Boris Yeltsin, who has emerged as the dominant political figure. What is clear is that the Soviet Union is no longer a multiethnic empire dominated by the Communists and controlled from Moscow. And as the party collapses, so too do the impediments to political pluralism and regional autonomy.

With Mr. Yeltsin's evident encouragement, the Baltic states, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia and others want out. This unraveling is happening so fast that there are only proximate answers to new questions. Who will manage the economy? And who will control the defense establishment? These are questions for Soviet citizens, freed now from the party's yoke, to decide.

For this has been their revolution. The collapse of communism was not brought about by Western military might, though years of patient NATO resolve played a big part. Nor was this revolt spawned at CIA headquarters. What undid the Communist Party and Lenin's revolution was massive questioning of inherited ideas and the growing ascendancy of new and predominantly Western values. This, together with the market economy's promise of a more prosperous life, was what emboldened Soviet demonstrators to face tanks in Moscow.

Some hopes of the new revolutionaries may prove as impossible to realize as the dreams of universal justice that invigorated the original Communists. And it is true that the Soviet rebels and their leaders have tasted freedom only briefly, and that in good part thanks to Mr. Gorbachev.

Democrats everywhere have learned that the essential corollary of majority rule is respect for minority rights, and that a multiplicity of factions is the best safeguard against single-party despotism. This is a lesson that enthusiastic Soviet recruits to the fledgling democratic order need, in their moment of euphoria, to weigh.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Soviet Aid Starts at Home

Near the Caspian Sea, in the republic of Kazakhstan, lies the Tengiz oil field — one of the largest in the world, with gigantic reserves. The Soviet Union is having trouble bringing it into production and has been negotiating a joint venture with a U.S. company, Chevron. In full production, the field could earn billions of dollars a year. Oil and gas are the country's leading exports and its only hope of earning large revenues quickly.

But the joint venture has run into trouble. There has been a hostile political reaction, including charges by some that the deal is a giveaway to foreigners. The government has enacted legislation to encourage foreign investment, but no one knows yet how it will be administered. There are also major constitutional issues to be settled. Chevron is not going to sign anything further until the union treaty is concluded, redefining Moscow's relationship with the republics and giving them taxing authority. Chevron wants to know with whom it is dealing in regard to taxation. Boris Yeltsin's recent remarks, in the aftermath of the collapsed coup, suggest that he is going to insist on changes in the text that was to have been signed last week.

The Tengiz field is an important part of the rising debate about Western aid to the Soviet Union. The people are poor in a country with rich resources. They desperately need hard currency, and the most direct way to get it is to lift oil production back up to the level of several years ago. That requires capital, and one promising way to recruit capital is through joint ventures. But until the country can stabilize its legal structure, foreign investors will be wary.

Economic aid has many forms. It is beginning to look as though the Soviet Union may need short-term humanitarian aid — food — to get through the long winter ahead. Development aid is another matter. The need for development capital is enormous — far beyond the capacity of the rest of the world to provide in the form of grants or concessional low-interest loans. To attract capital and technology on the scale necessary, joint ventures like the Tengiz field are going to be essential.

The Soviet Union is going to have to generate most of its own aid. Thanks to its immense natural resources, it has the capacity to do that. Even with the current shortages of equipment and the epidemic of breakdowns, it is still the world's largest oil producer. But the Tengiz joint venture illustrates the questions the people of that country must resolve among themselves before foreign capital can play its part in the rescue of their economy.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Keys to Competitiveness

Not long ago, in the 1960s, it seemed perfectly clear that the performance of the American economy depended solely on skillful management by a few technocrats in Washington. The country took for granted the basic trend of strong growth. That reassuring view of prosperity lasted from World War II to the early 1970s. Now, nearly two decades later, Americans have learned that the country's economic development depends on many variables that lie far beyond the conventional idea of economics — the kinds of houses in which Americans choose to live, for example, or the length of their children's summer vacations.

Doubts about U.S. competitiveness are growing. It is the effect of foreign companies' stunning successes in capturing large shares of American markets with products that are better than the domestic version, or cheaper, or both. The explanation used to be that they were just catching up with the advanced United States, and doing it with underpaid labor. But the time of catch-up is long over, and in the advanced countries of Europe, manufacturing labor is paid on average much more than in America. Why is it, then, that it is the United States that has the large and persistent trade deficit, that symbol of an eroding ability to compete?

The question has begun to bother a lot of Americans — and that is a healthy sign. They increasingly agree that faster rises in productivity are going to require, among other things, more effective education of young Americans. The reason that Germans earn more for factory work than Americans is that German workers are more highly trained and better able to handle sophisticated equipment. Economic reform is going to have to start in the schools. That is why it is significant that in a recent poll a majority of the respondents — although only a bare majority — favored a longer school year.

Americans like to live in big houses — much bigger than those of their counterparts in Europe, let alone Japan. Public policy has vigorously supported that preference. But it means that a disproportionately large share of American capital investment goes into housing, leaving less for industrial development. Similarly, the United States, a country priding itself on its technical inventiveness, spends substantially less of its income on industrial research and development than its major competitors. One reason for that is the structure of U.S. finance, with its emphasis on very short-term returns.

None of these attitudes and customs will be changed by technicians in Washington adjusting this rate down and that one up. Raising economic performance is a highly participatory activity. It will happen only when, and if, people are ready to change the way they work, the way they live and the way they think about world competition.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Has Yeltsin Gone Too Far?

During a dramatic day that effectively ended Communist Party rule in the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev faded into a figurehead position as Boris Yeltsin emerged as the man who calls the shots.

It was Mr. Yeltsin who fired the interim Gorbachev appointees in the KGB, armed forces and Ministry of Internal Affairs and selected reformers to clean house. It was Mr. Yeltsin who ordered the party's main newspapers, including Pravda, suspended and their printing plants confiscated. It was Mr. Yeltsin, a former Communist boss, who ordered the monster created by Lenin and Stalin to cease its activities in Russia, the largest and most populous of the republics.

It would be only a slight exaggeration to describe all this as the week's second coup, but the extra-constitutional powers Mr. Yeltsin has bestowed on himself come too close to that. Just as the reactionary Gang of Eight discarded the Soviet Constitution, so has Mr. Yeltsin taken advantage of the confused situation to become far more than the Russian president voters elected him to be. He has the democratic interests of his nation at heart, but still we watch his accumulation of extra-constitutional powers with a sense of trepidation. We hope this is just a temporary phenomenon reflecting his conviction that the gains of democracy must be solidified before they again can be challenged by forces wanting to return the Soviet Union to its Stalinist past. [But it is distressing] that Mr. Yeltsin felt it necessary to close down newspapers. His action is arbitrary, anti-democratic and must be strongly condemned.

— The Baltimore Sun.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, *Publisher*

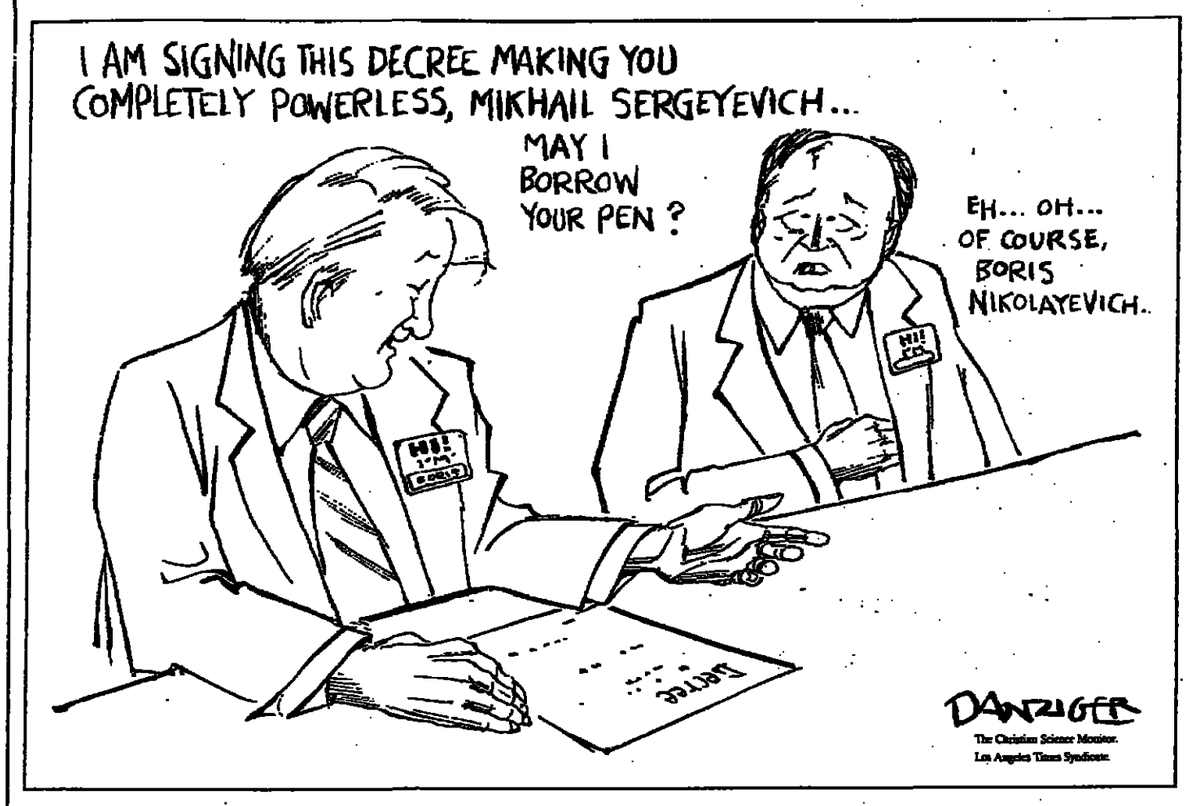
JOHN VINOCUR, *Executive Editor* • WALTER WELLS, *News Editor* • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, *Deputy Editors* • CARL GEWIRTZ, *Associate Editor*
ROBERT J. DONAHUE, *Editor of the Editorial Pages* • REGINALD DALE, *Economic and Financial Editor*
RENÉ BONDY, *Deputy Publisher* • RICHARD H. MORGAN, *Associate Publisher*
JUANITA I. CASPARI, *Advertising Sales Director* • ROBERT FARRÉ, *Circulation Director, Europe*

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la Publication : Richard D. Simmons
Chairman from 1958 to 1982: John Hay Whitney

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Tlx RS56928. Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Kramphul, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 8610616. Telex. 61170. Mng. Dir. U.K., Garry Thorne, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262009. Gen. Mgr. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 72675S. Tlx 416721. Pres. U.S.: Michael Cosgrv, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex 427175. S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021120. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.

© 1991, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN. 0294-8052



No Tears for This Phantom Soviet Government

By John Bushnell

WASHINGTON — The Soviet coup failed because Russia had already become a democratic country. Boris Yeltsin was not the only popularly elected Russian leader. So were mayors Gavriil Popov of Moscow and Anatoli Sobchak of Leningrad, the mayors of many other large cities, the legislators of the Russian parliament and the speaker of the Russian parliament.

Democratic institutions are thick on the Russian ground. American observers who thought that the coup might succeed, even if only temporarily, missed that fact because they had not observed the dramatic transformation of the Soviet political system during the past two years.

The Russian government under Boris Yeltsin and the governments of the other republics grew stronger and more assertive in the last year, the Soviet government increasingly weak. Mikhail Gorbachev issued emergency decrees, but few heeded them. The Russian and other republic governments this year seized control of finances — to mention just one key lever of power — and Mr. Gorbachev could do nothing about it.

The KGB and the ministries of Interior and Defense attempted to depose the governments of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in January. They failed miserably because of resistance in the Baltics and because Mr. Yeltsin and the Russian government denounced the attempt and mobilized Russian opposition to that coup too.

In March the Soviet government banned demonstrations in Moscow as part of a maneuver to depose Mr. Yeltsin. The mayor of Moscow rescinded the ban, hundreds of thousands of Muscovites ignored the soldiers in the streets, and the Soviet government backed down.

Every attempt by the Soviet government to curb the growing power of the Russian government only bolstered the Russians. The coup was thus an effort by a debilitated Soviet government, which enjoyed no popular support, to destroy the strong Russian government, which had overwhelming popular support. How could the coup possibly have succeeded?

Ultimately, it failed because the Soviet government was too weak, and the Russian government was too strong.

In defeating it, the Russian government destroyed the Soviet government and with it the Soviet Union. The only member of the Soviet government of Aug. 19 left at nightfall on Aug. 23 was Mr. Gorbachev himself, and he survived only on the sufferance of Boris Yeltsin.

Mr. Gorbachev, while entitled to sympathy, has no political credibility in Russia and no authority. Meanwhile, the Russian government has claimed control over all institutions and economic resources on its territory. What is there now for a Soviet government to do?

All the other republics became independent de facto following the coup, whether they wanted to be or not. The phantom Soviet government cannot enforce authority over any republic, and Boris Yeltsin has made it clear that Russia will leave it up to the other republics to decide their own destinies.

Perhaps some of the republics will seek loose confederation with Russia and a common market. Perhaps Russia will decide to accept confederation with some of them. Azerbaijan, Georgia and one or two of the Central Asian republics — because of the behavior of their leaderships — may well be spurned, and their political and economic prospects are bleak.

In any event, all of the republics will now take control over all institutions and all resources within their borders, just as Russia has. There is no role for a Soviet government to play here, either.

The Soviet Union died, a little more quickly than it otherwise would have, because of the coup. All that is left is a phantom government and a real but splintered army that will have to accept whatever Mr. Yeltsin and the leaders of the other republics decide to do with it.

Formal independence for whoever wants it is now only a matter of details and time — maybe months, maybe only weeks. The leaders of some of the independent countries may invent a new confederation, but it will not be called the Soviet Union, and it will bear little resemblance to the Soviet Union that has already passed into history.

The writer, a professor of Russian history at Northwestern University, returned from Moscow in June after a year conducting research. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

The End Began in London

MIKHAIL GORBACHEV has had his moment in history, and America must hope that what follows will be as useful to the West and the world as he proved to be. If so, it will not be because the United States did its part. In fact, the Bush administration has neglected its own duty to history.

The critical moment was the seven-nation economic summit last month. Mr. Gorbachev came to London expecting some recompense for his support of U.S. global objectives. Beyond the dismantling of the Soviet European empire, most dramatic was Mr. Gorbachev's acquiescence in — nay, his endorsement of — the U.S. military pummeling of Iraq, a Soviet client. The proof therein of the superiority of U.S. weaponry was a lesson for the Soviet Army that no doubt hastened Mr. Gorbachev's political demise.

The penny-wise American president led the effort to send the Soviet leader home from London empty-handed. Of course, there was logic: The West cannot do for the Soviet Union economically what it cannot do for itself. Workfare, not welfare, is a sensible course, rewarding progress toward change.

Politically, however, Mikhail Gorbachev was left with nothing to show his enemies for all his efforts in furtherance of Western strategic goals. A presidential pat on the head, represented by President George Bush's state visit to Moscow, was no substitute, and Mr. Gorbachev's ouster became inevitable.

— Robert E. Hunter, director of European studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

Help the People, Now

By Melvin Fagen

GSTAAD, Switzerland — Despite the political uncertainties in the Soviet Union, it is urgent to begin planning for an emergency Western aid program involving large-scale exports of consumer goods for the Soviet people.

An infusion of such scarce commodities as fruits, meats, butter, vegetables, soaps and medical supplies into the impoverished markets of the U.S.S.R. could have multiple, and multiplier, effects:

- It could help the people survive a winter that otherwise may bring great hardships, and give them a solid reason to support the democratic forces now taking power;
- It could encourage the delivery to market of domestic production now being held back in hope of further price increases;
- It could discourage the black market and Mafia-type control of distribution of goods;
- It could strengthen confidence in the ruble, which is rapidly eroding;
- It could show the people that their efforts toward democratization have the support of democracies elsewhere.

What is taking place in the Soviet Union is a democratic revolution. Like all revolutions it must, in order to succeed, bring the people a realistic hope of a better life. A new democratic regime in the Soviet Union would need to act quickly to give tangible proof that the breakdown of the economy will end quickly.

Just as the U.S. government responded to Britain's urgent needs during World War II by its Lend-Lease program, and just as the Western allies came to West Berlin's rescue with an emergency airlift of supplies, so now a cooperative effort should be set in motion to supply consumer goods to the U.S.S.R.

This does not mean encouraging Western investment in the Soviet Union. Nor does it mean technical assistance of the kind envisaged at the Group of Seven summit meeting last month in London. Nor does it require action to open access to funds from the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank.

These may be important but they are less urgent. The primary need is to rapidly lift the standard of living in the Soviet Union.

This emergency aid program — starting with shipments of surplus agricultural products and other consumer goods — should be organized as a cooperative effort under an intergovernmental committee comprising all OECD countries, together with Japan and other democratic countries of Asia and Latin America as well as Africa, that are able to supply the needed goods.

The aid could be arranged to serve other valuable purposes as well. For example, Western governments could use their aid to East European countries to help promote these countries' exports to the U.S.S.R. Thus, Polish and Hungarian meat and fruit surpluses — otherwise destined for highly competitive markets in the West — could instead go to the Soviet Union. Poland and Hungary could be compensated for these deliveries by goods from the West.

Organized in this way, an emergency program of consumer goods supplies to the U.S.S.R. not only would be an act of solidarity with the growing democratic forces there, but an act of enlightened self-interest for countries supplying the aid. The high-ranking Group of Seven officials meeting this week in London should quickly foster such a solution.

The writer is a former director of the UN Economic Commission for Europe. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

As Americans Celebrate, There Is Much to Ponder

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — In a week, in the twinkling of an eye, history has been unraveled and a great country transformed. We celebrate democracy's victory over an embedded tyranny. But what has happened is not a reason for we Americans to be smug: not if we think about how faithful we have been lately to our own values.

Law was a major theme in the resistance to the coup. The Russians who stood bravely against it called it "anti-constitutional," and that became a crucial concept. After the coup failed, the plotters were charged with criminal offenses and all who worked with them were made subject to investigation.

To pay such respect to constitutionalism and law is remarkable in a country where those ideas have been a bitter joke for more than 70 years. It is a dramatic demonstration of the longing for rules that bind the governors as well as the governed.

The United States has a written constitution that for 200 years has been enforced by judges. It guards America's guardians. So Americans believe and boast. But have we faithfully respected that tradition? Hardly.

Just a few years ago, men close to the president conspired to violate laws passed by Congress. It would be hard to think of anything more plainly "anti-constitutional." Oliver North made it clear that he would not let the Constitution stand in the way of what he deemed the national interest.

In a constitutional state, the law surely should have called those men to account. The president should have had to answer to an impeachment inquiry. But voices on the right have mocked the attempt to bring the conspirators to justice. George Bush has evaded any meaningful inquiry into his role. And the public has hardly seemed to care.

Another important element in the Soviet events has been the demand for dispersion of authority. After the tragic experience of the Leninist system, people understood that centralization of power opened the way to tyranny.

The framers of the American Constitution knew that. That is why they created a system of divided powers. But in recent years their system has been distorted by the unrelenting grab for more and more presidential power.

How far the tendency has gone was clear in the run-up to the Gulf war. The White House claimed that the president could go to war without approval by Congress. Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, a veteran of Congress and an ordinarily sensible man, endorsed that anti-constitutional claim of power.

An important factor in the quick collapse of the Soviet coup was the public's access to information: to Boris Yeltsin's defiance and others'. The makers of the coup moved at once to suppress all but official newspapers and broadcasts. But glasnost had gone too far. The news got out. People tuned in to foreign broadcasts.

Afterward, government and the public moved to seize the files of the KGB. They understood, as had the victors over communism in Eastern Europe, that secrecy is the handmaiden of tyranny.

We Americans should hardly need lessons in the importance of free speech and open government. We have the First Amendment, with its free-speech protections. But we also have a recent tradition of presidential demands for more and more secrecy. And we have a statist Supreme Court that, last term, said that one who takes government money can be told by the government what to say.

The Soviet drama, finally, made a point about what we call conservatism and liberalism in politics.

Liberals tend to be optimists about the potential of human beings and the benefits of reform. Conservatives, historically, are pessimists. Their skepticism was perfectly reflected in The Wall Street Journal's first editorial on the coup, which said that it might be "a Potemkin coup intended to get the West to shower a restored Gorbachev with aid."

The second Soviet revolution has been a triumph of liberalism: of faith in human beings and the possibility of change for the better. The plotters of the coup were men of the hard right, who wanted to prevent change. Against the odds, they and then their whole system were overthrown.

It is a somewhat ironic point, given the state of American politics. Liberal was a bad word in the last presidential campaign, and the winning candidate trashed those who defend Americans' civil liberties. Might we care more about liberal values as we see Soviet citizens cherish them?

The New York Times.

Vengeance Could Ruin This Chance

By Susan Eisenhower

WASHINGTON — Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of loyalty to the Communist Party as recently as Thursday, mingled with the account of his hardship and fear — isolated for 72 hours in the beautiful Crimea "with only a transistor radio" — irritated and angered Soviets everywhere. Many could only compare it to the miserable cells in which millions of faceless Soviets perished in the Siberian gulags.

Even Mr. Gorbachev's resignation as general secretary will not bridge the gap between him and the people.

The country is now in a fragile and potentially dangerous situation. History tells us that "people power" in Russia should be used with great care.

A patient and passive people, Russians have been long-suffering only until something snaps. When it happens, rage against their enemies and themselves has been known to take on legendary proportions.

The recent coup crisis may have provided that kind of historic turning point. After many hours of trying to get through to Moscow last week, we reached a colleague there, who said obliquely, "You would have been shocked to see who was smiling on Monday morning." He hinted that he would not forget which of his colleagues had supported the junta.

In the coming months we will know about what role Mr. Gorbachev played before the coup, but even now it is possible to say that he bears considerable responsibility for it.

On Dec. 22, 1990, Sovetskaya Rossiya printed an open letter, entitled, "With Hope and Belief — an Appeal to Comrade M. S. Gorbachev." Signed by 53 people, primarily from the military-industrial complex and the defense establishment, it appealed to Mr. Gorbachev to "halt the chaos" by using his presidential power to declare a state of emergency. The open appeal was signed and organized by Oleg Baklanov, who later became the vice chairman of the State Committee for the State Emergency.

A few weeks after the letter was published, Mr. Gorbachev promoted Mr. Baklanov as his first deputy on the immensely powerful State Defense Committee, which has oversight for the military-industrial complex and the defense establishment.

The open letter was followed less than a month later by the Baltic crackdowns — also attempted coups. Despite some obvious linkage to members of the Gorbachev government, however, no one was fired, and the investigation of the attempted takeover and the civilian deaths was whitewashed. In June, Valentin Pavlov, the prime minister, along with the KGB chief, Vladimir Kryuchkov, and Defense Minister Dmitri Yazov, attempted a "constitutional coup" that would have deprived the president of significant power.

Although Mr. Gorbachev foiled the effort, many analysts were stunned that all the co-conspirators remained in their jobs.

On July 23, Sovetskaya Rossiya published another open letter, this time to the Soviet people. Signed by Mr. Gorbachev's deputy interior and deputy defense ministers, it essentially called for the government's overthrow. Again, responsible members of the government went without dismissal.

Mr. Gorbachev was guilty of many things, as he admitted on his return from the Crimea. But perhaps the most destructive thing he did was to give fickle encouragement to more conservative forces, rather than consistently backing reform.

Despite their criminal activity, those who comprised the coup represented a substantial constituency within the country. They were not, by any means, the worst the Soviet Union has to offer. Any extended purge of people who were associated with the discredited Committee of Eight could leave virtually nothing between Boris Yeltsin and dogmatic ideologues like Igor Ligachev and Ivan Polozkov.

It is dangerous to have such a dramatically polarized political setting with an abysmal harvest projected, a serious domestic energy crisis in the offing and an economic collapse under way. This time "empowered people" could present unpredictable problems. The people could become a vengeful force against even democratic leaders.

Let us hope that these three days in August will prove to be a turning point for a new and peaceful Union of Soviet Sovereign republics rather than the first of a new succession of destabilizing events.

The writer is director of the Center for the Study of Soviet Change, a Washington-based organization. She contributed this to The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Hunger in Russia

ST. PETERSBURG — Reports declare that the prevailing distress is very great in the Volga districts. The rural population is, therefore, permitted to gather wild fruits, mushrooms, herbs and anything else edible in the Crown woods and forests, although they do not seem satisfied with this concession and have made attempts to plunder the Imperial farms. The Minister of Finance has ordered export restrictions on rye. The restrictions may also be applied to maize.

1916: Allied Advances

PARIS — Excellent work has been accomplished recently by the Allied troops. Everywhere the Allied artillery is bombarding the enemy's lines, and the Germano-Bulgar defences are being steadily weakened. Northwest of Kukuruz, where the Serbian troops have recently scored important successes, the Bulgarians have suffered enormous losses during a series of strong counter-attacks. The Serbians, besides hurling back the enemy, developed a counter-offensive and, after stubborn hand-to-hand, fighting gained new ground.

1941: Pacific Buildup

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt, in a move which emphasized his accord with Prime Minister Churchill's demand that Japanese aggression be halted, announced today [Aug. 26] that the United States will send a military mission to China to determine how China can best be helped with arms and supplies in her war with Japan. The President's decision came just 48 hours after Mr. Churchill warned Japan that if war replaced peace in the Pacific, the British would range themselves "unhesitatingly on the side of the United States." The president's revelation came even as the government-controlled press in Tokio was demanding a "relaxation of Anglo-American pressure on Far Eastern

هكذا من الأصل

OPINION

Expect Bush To Win the Thomas Case

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The staggering news from Moscow momentarily obscured events that ordinarily might have occupied Americans' attention, such as the new questions raised about the integrity of financial markets by the Salomon Brothers scandal; the withdrawal of another potential Democratic presidential candidate, Albert Gore, and the battle developing over President George Bush's nomination of Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court.

But the latest Wall Street disclosure only underscores again the sleazy economic atmosphere of the '80s. And Democrats, sooner or later, will field a presidential candidate and contest the 1992 election, well or poorly.

The Thomas nomination has larger implications — and not merely that his confirmation apparently would strengthen the already existing conservative majority on the court, or that his and other justices' comparative youth would sustain that majority far into the 21st century. The impending confirmation battle in the Senate could have lasting repercussions on the Democratic Party and on the racial issues central to national politics.

Something like the coalition that defeated Robert Bork has emerged to fight Clarence Thomas, including a number of black organizations; the National Women's Law Center has joined the lengthening list, primarily in fear of his perceived antagonism to abortion rights. It is doubtful that even so formidable an opposition can prevail in the Thomas case.

It is hard, for one important thing, for white senators to vote against a black nominee for Thurgood Marshall's seat — the so-called black seat on the court. Many blacks support Judge Thomas, in spite of his stated views, as one who has shared much of their particular experience. He is regarded by some blacks — and touted by many whites — as a "role model." If he is defeated, a black "backlash" is possible, particularly if Mr. Bush turned to a white conservative nominee.

The single most cited reason for opposition to Judge Thomas is his critical view of affirmative action programs, which the Bush administration has been busily branding as "quotas" and indicting the Democratic Party for supporting. If Judge Thomas loses in a Senate with a Democratic majority, it will be largely on this ground, and would give Mr. Bush a new store of ammunition for his anti-quota campaign in 1992.

The rejection of Clarence Thomas, a black opponent of quotas, by a Democratic Senate could hurt the Democrats in several ways. It could shake their vital black political support, enough to change election outcomes in some constituencies. It would add plausibility and effectiveness to Mr. Bush's expected campaign against "quotas" and the disadvantages they supposedly impose upon white workers.

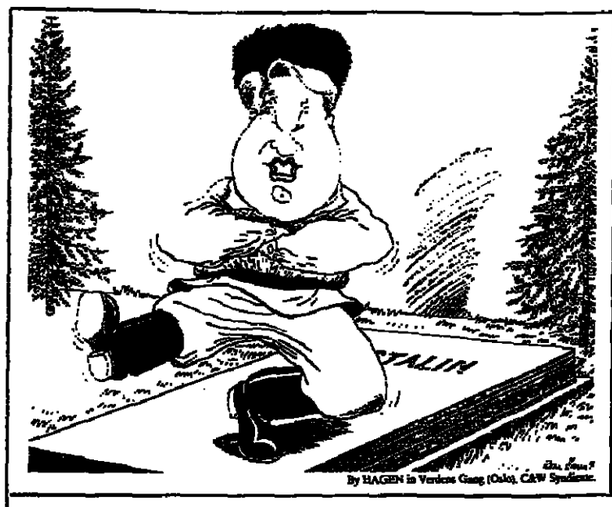
Thus, ironically enough, though Judge Thomas is black, his defeat, and the president's ensuing campaign, would further identify the Democrats as a party primarily concerned about blacks and minorities — an identification so strong as to be probably the major political liability Democrats take into national campaigns.

Even if the struggle is considered solely in terms of the Senate, Judge Thomas is a more difficult target than Judge Bork. The latter was defeated not least by the nearly universal opposition of blacks; with their new-found political strength in Southern states, they were able to influence white Southern senators to oppose a man these senators ordinarily would have supported. Southern conservative votes — like that of Howell Heflin of Alabama — doomed that nomination.

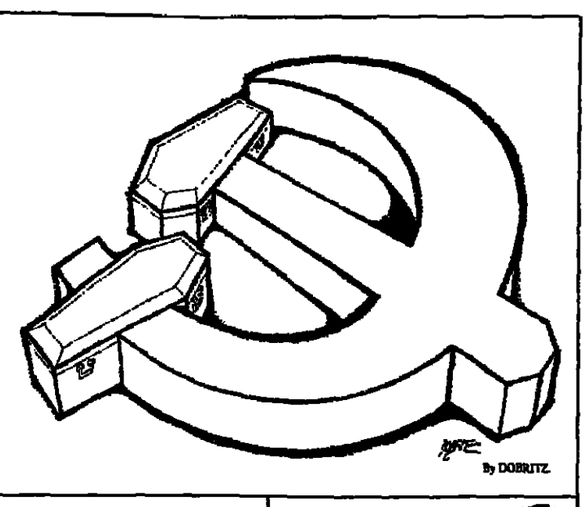
No such black unanimity is evident in opposition to Clarence Thomas. For that reason, and because he is from Georgia and viewed as a self-made "role model," it will not be easy to swing Southern senators, or other conservative Democrats, against him. Given the nearly unanimous Republican support Mr. Bush probably can evoke, a relatively narrow confirmation vote is likely.

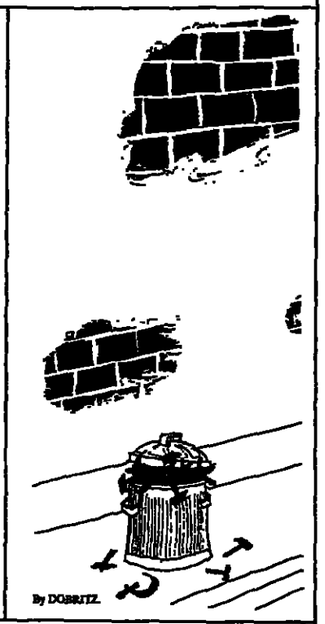
Even that could hurt the Democrats, if they are perceived to line up largely against Judge Thomas — particularly if that becomes their party line. They might well be damned if they do defeat him; and damned if they don't, as the party that opposed a role-model, black, conservative opponent of quotas. Either way, George Bush wins.

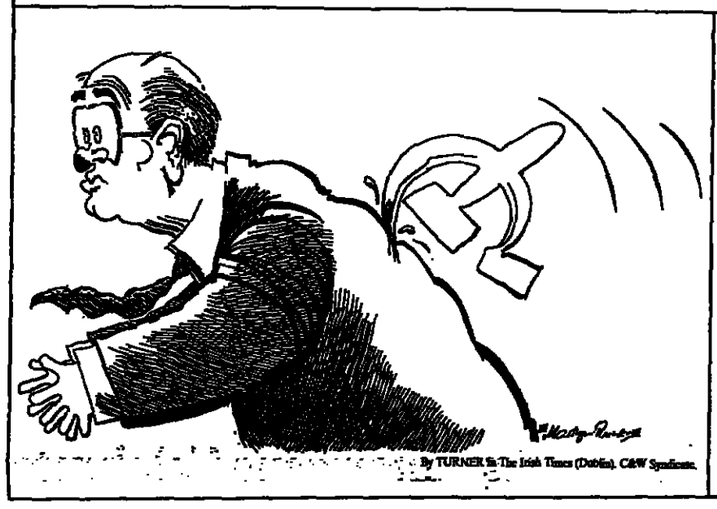
The New York Times.



By HAGEN in Verdens Gang (Oslo). C&W Syndicate.


By DOBRITZ.


By DOBRITZ.


By TURNER in The Irish Times (Dublin). C&W Syndicate.

By NICOLIELO in Folha da Tarde (São Paulo). C&W Syndicate.

For Prague, a Hard Lesson About Finishing the Job

By Robert K. McCabe

PRAGUE — Thousands of people were massed at the foot of St. Wenceslas Square, scene of the demonstrations that toppled the Communist regime in 1989, listening to platitudinous speeches and Sixtyish folk songs as they marked the anniversary of the black August day in 1968 when Soviet tanks crushed their flickering revolution. The applause was mild, the mood relaxed. It was a superb summer afternoon.

Then a speaker broke in with an announcement: The Soviet junta had just resigned. The change in mood was instantaneous: wild applause, then chants

MEANWHILE

of "Long live Havel!" A few minutes later, another announcement: Soviet tanks were withdrawing from central Moscow. More cheers, more chants.

The previous 60 hours had been nervous ones. There was no fear that Soviet troops were going to clatter back into Prague. But there was deep concern that the attempted takeover by Soviet hardliners would give solid encouragement to their Czechoslovak counterparts.

That morning, as a young Czech woman told me, a man-in-the-street newspaper story about reaction to the events in Moscow had quoted one man as saying: "That's what we need here. Now maybe we can get rid of that bunch in the castle." He was referring, of course, to President Vaclav Havel and his advisers, who many feel have not yet got the country moving. Communism, and former Communists, still play a significant role in the nation's affairs — and just how long this will go on is preoccupying people here.

In truth, returning to Prague after 18 months away is discouraging. The Communist Party hangs on doggedly. Yes, there are now crowds of tourists from all over Western Europe, sampling the glories of this lovely city for the first time and bringing in wads of much-needed hard currency. But much of Prague looks even shabbier now than it did under the Communists: Beyond the tourist areas such as Old Town Square, there is still dilapidation. Construction has halted and maintenance seems nonexistent.

Prices are rising, and though food supplies are adequate, the soaring cost of living frightens many. Subway fares, for example, have quadrupled, from 1 koruna to 4 korony (just under 10 cents) — still reasonable in Western terms, but worrying to Czechoslovaks whose pay is low and pensions stretched.

There are compensations. The press is free. Lively new publications such as Respekt are challenging the established dailies, which themselves are beginning to break conventions. Even Rude Pravo, the Communist Party organ, is moving away from its old Stalinist orthodoxy. Lidove Noviny, a bright newcomer, is broadly regarded as the president's paper and is read avidly.

Television is coming into its own as the nation's single most important means of communication. Newscasts strive earnestly for objectivity and broader coverage. During world-shaking events such as the abortive Moscow coup, the third channel offers continuing Cable News Network coverage in English. Czechoslovak viewers, ironically, knew much more than their Soviet counterparts about the surging events in Moscow.

Despite the government's startling inability to move ahead rapidly on thorough economic reform, criticism of Mr. Havel is by no means general. In Tabor, a beautiful old town about 160 kilometers (100 miles) from Prague in the lovely southern Bohemian countryside, the signs of economic trouble are even more striking than in Prague: Decaying buildings, closed shops and depressed industry cloud its beauty. But a young student hadn't lost faith in the president: "Havel is our hero still," she said.

The government's caution seems to be having a more positive effect on another problem, that of Slovak moves for more autonomy or even secession. Discussion of the issue has died down since spring, perhaps because most ordinary Slovaks want no part of it.

Czechoslovaks now can travel abroad freely, though their limited resources keep the trips short and spartan. But travelers are returning with an increasing realization of just how much the Communist decades cost them, and they are beginning to want badly for themselves what Westerners have long since got.

Pressure for radical economic action seems likely to rise steadily, but not angrily, at least not yet.

There are signs of budding free enterprise all over Prague, most clearly in the tourist-sodden areas, where new coffee shops and restaurants have sprouted everywhere, and little booths selling prints, glass, postcards and other inexpensive souvenirs cover Old Town Square and line the splendid Charles Bridge over the Vltava.

The Prague crowd at the commemoration of the 1968 invasion, massed in front of the headquarters of the governing Civic Forum, was cheerful enough. Above the crowd, Czech, Latvian and Lithuanian flags waved, and there were even placards bearing the smiling face of President George Bush. One poster summed up the Czechoslovak mood about the Soviet putsch: "The Last Spasm of Communism," it proclaimed.

But far away, at the other end of St. Wenceslas Square, distant from the crowd in front of Civic Forum headquarters, is the modest little memorial honoring Jan Palach, the young dissident who immolated himself to protest the Soviet invasion of 1968. If there was a lesson for Czechoslovaks in the Moscow coup attempt and now the accelerating and stormy demands for change across the board, it may be that continued dithering could have dangerous consequences. Czechoslovakia has come a long way since the tragic days of 1968, but it still has a long way to go.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Soviet Aid: How the G-7 Should Bolster the Republics

The incredible events of the past week in Russia found me in Paris, unable to help my country on the barricades. Every day from morning until late into the night I have been following developments on the radio. Like many Russians, I have wavered over the years of the Gorbachev era between optimism and despair. Now, for the first time, I can say with passion that I have real hope for the future of my country. In this regard, I would like to appeal to the West not to pass up a historic opportunity to help Russia return to the family of nations.

There is a Russian proverb that goes, "Without unhappiness behind it, happiness cannot exist." Without the coup, our society and above all the vast multiethnic Russian Republic would have continued to suffer the agonies of the stagnation of perestroika: a total social crisis, economic first of all. What helped along the happy outcome was not only the unprecedented courage of Muscovites and the president of Russia, but also the unanimity of the West in refusing to give economic support to the putschists.

The interests of Mikhail Gorbachev and the center have never coincided with the interests of the people, starting from the very first day of glasnost and perestroika. Now times have changed. The republics are speaking out ever more boldly and it is impossible henceforth to stifle these individual voices. Yet as the West prepares to help, it is still operating under the old stereotypes, i.e. preparing to help only Mr. Gorbachev.

In order to give a firm foundation to the monumental changes under way, it is essential that the Group of Seven break with the past and invite not only Mr. Gorbachev, but the leaders of all 15 republics. Such a meeting could succeed if Mr. Gorbachev is prepared to take yet another bold step at the talks, defending only the rights and interests of the republics and not the interests of the center as he has done in the past.

The respect that Mr. Gorbachev has won in the West must not be allowed to overshadow respect for the legally elected leaders of the sovereign republics in this, their most responsible and difficult hour, the hour of their rebirth.

YEVGENIA Y. SKRIPKO.
Paris.

The writer teaches at a pedagogical institute in Moscow.

We are lucky, not only because the coup unraveled, but because the Group of Seven will have an extraordinary second chance to aid the Soviet Union at a most critical time. It should offer sufficient political and economic support to stabilize the Soviet Union. This would include hastening the entry of the country into the world financial institutions so as to create an infrastructure for economic reform, followed by serious money to give reform adequate time to congeal. It's time to stop dangling the carrot.

ROBERT G. REPPAS.
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The putsch by the Communist hardliners and the fall of Mr. Gorbachev are a direct outcome of the last G-7 summit meeting, from which the Soviet leader was sent home empty-handed. There was no significant and definite support by the West, and especially by the United States, to give him the trump card he so badly needed.

LEONORE SUHL.
Portimão, Portugal.

For 60 hours the world wept, first in grief, then in gratitude, as it witnessed the last lunge of a dying bear.

MARK ZELLER.
Paris.

Mr. Gorbachev wanted to reform the moribund Communist Party with "a sort of kiss of life." Boris the Bold has bestowed upon it the kiss of death.

DAVID LITTMAN.
Gland, Switzerland.

The Palestine Liberation Organization has done it again. It cheered the Chinese dictators who mowed down the freedom-loving students in Beijing. Then it sided with Saddam Hussein in his war of aggression against Kuwait and cheered the Scud missiles aimed at Israel. This time it rushed to cheer the hard-line Stalinists who tried to kill democracy in the Soviet Union. Even the most gullible must recognize the PLO as the ruthless, anti-democratic, bellicose bunch of thugs it is. All its talk of seeking a democratic Palestine is nothing but hogwash.

FRANCIS RAYFIELD.
London.

Keep Vietnam Waiting

The headline on Clare Hollingworth's opinion column of Aug. 21 asks: Why keep Vietnam waiting on trade? I would answer: for the same reason that Stalin's Soviet Union, Pinochet's Chile, Saddam's Iraq, and Hitler's Germany deserved trade embargoes.

Because of the success of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in stifling media coverage, the world is only dimly aware of this regime's record of systematic repression. The Communist authorities crack down ruthlessly against any citizens deviating from their line. In June last year, for example, security police arrested a physician, Nguyen Dan Que, for organizing the nonviolent movement for human rights in Vietnam and for issuing a public manifesto urging a transition to democracy.

Dr. Que has shown great courage by speaking out in a totalitarian climate. That is why the AFL-CIO has invited him to speak at a rally at its Solidarity Day in Washington this Saturday. It is most unlikely that he will attend, since he is still locked up in a Vietnamese prison.

Ms. Hollingworth's column argues that, for its Vietnam policy, the United States should follow the examples of Japan and other countries that are already doing business with the regime in Hanoi. Being a superpower, however, does impose on the United States certain obligations of leadership. Instead of joining them, the United States should pressure its allies to stop propping up a decrepit Stalinist regime.

CHARLES D. GRAY.
Executive Director.
Asian-American Free Labor Institute. Washington.

Protocols on Bombing

Bennett Ramberg ("*Nuclear Puzzles: Bombing Their Reactors Isn't a Great Idea,*" *Aug. 14*) proposes a treaty that would create "nuclear sanctuaries" against military attack, on the basis that bombardment of civilian nuclear reactors during a conflict could produce radiological consequences worse than those of the 1986 Chernobyl accident. However, he omits mention of an existing norm applicable to attacks on nuclear reactors.

The 1977 Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions on the Laws of War commit parties to refrain from attacking targets that would result in indiscriminate and harmful effects on civilian populations. Specifically mentioned, along with dikes and dams, are large nuclear power-generating stations, attacks on which could produce wide scattering of radioactive debris and contamination.

Of course, the applicability of the protocols in any conflict is conditioned by whether the belligerent countries are parties to them, and whether nuclear power stations exist. In Iraq, such large reactors do not exist, and neither Iraq nor the United States are signatories to the protocols.

JOHN BARRETT.
Brussels.

CLIP AND SAVE ON CALLS TO THE UNITED STATES.

To save on calls to the U.S., send for an MCI Card.*

Not only will you enjoy MCI's low rates and avoid excessive hotel surcharges, but you can be billed through your Visa* or MasterCard.* That way, you can receive one consolidated statement every month and an itemized list from MCI* detailing all your calls.

The MCI Card is a convenient way to take advantage of MCI CALL USA* service. Which means you have toll-free access to an English-speaking operator, who will put your call right through to anywhere in the 50 states.

To order your MCI Card, fill out and mail this application. The sooner you write, the quicker you'll start saving.

Order your MCI Card by September 30, 1991 and receive $15 worth of free calls to the U.S.†

© MCI International Inc., 1991. †Available to new MCI Card customers only. Credit will be applied to your third month's invoice if there has been usage within the first three months.

MCI

☐ YES, I WANT THE SAVINGS AND CONVENIENCE OF THE FREE MCI CARD

If you have a valid VISA* or MasterCard*, you're eligible for the free MCI Card.* Just fill out the application below. Please print clearly and provide all of the information requested, in order to avoid any unnecessary delays in starting your MCI Card service.

Name (First) (M.I.) (Last)

Mailing Address or Military APO/FPO

For MCI Use Only
App. code
Date
Name

Telephone Number Where You Can Be Reached:
(country code, city code, local code) Extension

Mail to: MCI International
125 Avenue des Champs-Elysees
75008 Paris
FRANCE

Please charge MCI* calls to my current MasterCard or VISA Account
Check one: MasterCard ☐ VISA ☐ Please send me ☐☐ MCI Card(s)
My Account Number is:
Expiration Date: Year ☐☐ Month ☐☐

U.S. Reference (if available)
Name
Address
Telephone

Third party product names used herein are used to identify such products and are for descriptive purposes only. Such names may be marks and or registered marks of their respective owners.

Statement of Authorization
I hereby authorize MCI to bill all long distance calling charges to my current credit card as designated on this application. It is approved I understand that every call made with the MCI Card is subject to approval by MCI at the U.S. before being completed. I understand and agree that all calling charges billed to my MasterCard or VISA account will be subject to the same terms and charges that may be applicable to other charges that appear on that account in accordance with the terms and conditions governing that account. If my VISA or MasterCard is lost, stolen, terminated or expires, for any reason, or if I wish to terminate this authorization to bill on VISA or MasterCard for any reason, I will promptly notify MCI and VISA or MasterCard.

Signature
Date
Print Full Name
Social Security No.

1B

NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chg'e

(Continued on page 12)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 89

AmGovInco · Anthony s · BlacksmAdv · ChileFd · DeluxeCp · FMC Cp · FstUnionCo · Garich pfD · IllinoisCtrl · K mrt pf · Logicon · MHI Group · Newell · Nucor · PepBoys · PSEG 8.16pf · RohmHaas · Schlumbrg · Smucker · Syntex s · TootsRoll · US Shoe · WestpacBk pf · AHome · ArmWin · CNA IncShr · Cilicp pd pf · DetE 7.36pf · FarahInc · Firstar pf · Guilford · InterReg · KansPwLt · LIL Co pfY · MolecirBiosr · NSPw 4.08pf · NuvCalPer · PetrleStr · RepubNY · RollinLeasg · SeaCnt pfE · Springsind · TelMexADS n · TevRU · Utilitum pr · AmOppInc · BallGE · CV REIT · DeanFoods · Enron · Fieldcrst · FlaProgress · HlthRehab · Jacobs s · LG&E Engy · Luxottica · MorganKeg · NSPw 4.10pf · NuvMunVal · PNEI 7.75pf · RepNY pf · SCEcorp · Seagrams · StdCommCp · TempltnEmg · Tri Cont · UnivCorp · Ameritecbe · Benefi Cp · ChmBnk adj p · DeanFd wi · Enron cv pf · FtBkSy pf · GaPacif · HelenCurt · JerCe 8.12pf · LatinAmer · MFS Spcl n · NYS 8.8pf · NovaNord · OwensCng · PolicyMgt n · RevnldRe · SchrPl · SecPac pfI · StrideRite · Timken · Tri-Cont pf · WstnGasRs n

NEW LOWS 8

CinnBell · SthwestGas · LiveEnt pf · Tandycrft · Marcade · TranscoEng · Mellon pfI · Valley Ind

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 21

ActionInd · CenMaP pf · HarkenEngy · Olsten · RespTech · Wedco · Astratech pf · DowChm rt · HondoOG · Oneita · ThrmElcn · Bioenarm · FlaPubUH · LSB Ind pf · PitWV Shrs · US Filtrs · CastleCvFd · FrozenFood · NicholsC · PlainResc · Watsco B

NEW LOWS 12

AmFruct A · LazareKap · Tenera · CommtyNtBc s · Leasind · ThreeD B · Hitcreinl · RiftySou · Vopiex · Landmark · SGCOC pwt · WellsGard

To our readers in Switzerland

It's never been easier to subscribe and ...

Welcome to Asiana

International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
** TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1991

FLY ASIANA TO SEOUL
TAIPEI HONG KONG BANGKOK SINGAPORE TOKYO

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Regulatory Changes Aim To Revive Jakarta Bourse

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

JAKARTA — When reports of the coup in the Soviet Union hit financial markets last week, almost all stock exchanges in Asia plunged steeply before staging a strong recovery on news of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's reinstatement. Jakarta, however, defied the trend.

The stock exchange's composite index fell marginally on Aug. 19, the day of the coup, to close at 322.1 points. But there was no recovery. The index fell 4.53 points on Monday to 314.05, its low for the year.

Brokers say that the Jakarta market is now so low and so illiquid that foreign investors, who bought shares months ago at much higher prices, are locked in with few buyers around.

In a recent interview, Marzuki Usman, chairman of Bapepam, an official agency supervising Indonesia's capital markets, said the government was committed to full privatization of the state-run Jakarta Stock Exchange in 1992.

'We must take steps to strengthen demand for shares,' says the market's supervisor.

He said privatization, due to start in October, would leave the market owned by reputable and financially sound securities houses, and run by professional managers using automated trading and settlement procedures.

Foreign brokers complain that the current manual system leads to abuses and delays in payment and delivery of share certificates. There are 281 licensed brokers, 17 of them joint ventures between foreign securities houses and Indonesian firms.

Under the new system, which Mr. Marzuki said would take about nine months to bring into full operation, Bapepam would become a regulatory agency similar to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

He said that parliament was expected to pass government legislation before the end of 1991 that would encourage pension funds — the largest potential source of stock-market investment in Indonesia — to buy stocks and related capital instruments.

THE AIM, Mr. Marzuki said, is to create a stock market that is "more liquid, more efficient and fairer." He added that Indonesia "no longer has a supply-side problem in the market but we must take steps to strengthen demand for shares."

From being a high-flying, emerging market success story in late 1989 and early 1990, the Jakarta index has plummeted more than 50 percent from its April 1990 peak of 681. Market capitalization stands at around $7.8 billion.

"Although the Indonesian market has come a long way in only a few years, many foreign investors have become disillusioned," said Jolyon R. Petch, vice president-research at PT Jardine Fleming Nusantara.

As the government tries to slow an overheated economy and lower inflation with a tight money policy that has kept interest rates well above 25 percent for much of 1991, Indonesian consumers have tightened their belts and many companies have become trapped in a vice of rising costs and falling profits.

With little likelihood of a substantial fall in rates before year-end and real economic growth expected to fall to 6.5 percent in the year to March 31, from 7.1 percent in the previous year, profit growth among the 138 listed companies is slowing fast.

In 1990, corporate earnings growth averaged 125 percent; for 1991, brokers' estimates range from 5 percent to 20 percent.

PT Astra International — the second-largest company in the country with a representative spread of interests from the automotive sector to agribusiness — is expected to post an increase of about 8.6 percent in profit after tax to about 258 billion rupiah ($132 million) on sales of 3.3 trillion rupiah in the year to December. That would compare with stunning gains of 387 percent in 1989 and 179 percent in 1990.

The country's per capita income is currently estimated at

See JAKARTA, Page 13

Aid Plan Predicted For BCCI

Abu Dhabi Seen Giving $4 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Abu Dhabi has set aside between $4 billion and $5 billion to use toward restructuring the Bank of Credit & Commerce International, a British lawmaker said Monday.

Abu Dhabi authorities appear to be committed to providing the necessary cash to make sure that a four-month adjournment in British court proceedings is used constructively to rescue the bank, said the member of Parliament, Keith Vaz, who returned Monday from a trip to Abu Dhabi.

Mr. Vaz, an opposition Labor Party MP who has spearheaded a campaign on behalf of BCCI depositors and staff, said Prime Minister John Major should send a member of his government to the Gulf emirate for talks. He said he was "cautiously optimistic" a rescue plan could be worked out.

BCCI has been shut down virtually worldwide since authorities in several countries, led by Britain, seized operations on July 5, citing allegations of widespread fraud involving losses of at least $4 billion.

Abu Dhabi and its ruler, Sheikh Zayed ibn Sultan an Nahayan, own 77 percent of the bank. Abu Dhabi officials bitterly criticized the seizure, saying they had been prepared to inject billions into the bank.

Mr. Vaz said Abu Dhabi officials told him "four to five billion dollars was being held for reconstruction." He declined to identify which officials told him of the amount, but he said he had met with the chairman of BCCI's United Arab Emirates operations, Sheik Nahayan ibn Mubarak al Nahayan, and Dubai's federal finance minister, Sheik Hamdan ibn Rashid al Maktoum.

"The fact that they are proceeding with the reconstruction is not designed merely as a gesture," Mr. Vaz told BBC radio. "There are serious negotiations going on."

After Abu Dhabi provided £50 million ($84 million) for BCCI depositors and employees, a British High Court postponed a decision on a Bank of England petition to liquidate the bank until Dec. 2. Nevertheless, the Bank of England governor, Robin Leigh-Pemberton, has said he could not envision the creation of a "neo-BCCI."

In Jordan, meanwhile, a BCCI official said three solvent Jordanian branches of the bank would be sold and merged with one of four local banking concerns. *(AP, Reuters)*

In Europe, a New Outlook

Markets See Prospect of Gain in Soviet Development

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — The German and French stock markets advanced strongly on Monday as the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union created a surge of investor confidence.

The advance was strongest in Germany, whose companies are expected to play an important role in the economic development of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The Frankfurt stock exchange's DAX index gained 26.95 points, or 1.66 percent, to close at 1,654.19. The Paris Bourse's CAC-40 blue-chip index tacked on 19.93 points, or 1.09 percent, to finish at 1,853.38, a 10-week closing high.

The London stock market was closed for a holiday and most other European markets were narrowly higher or mixed.

"The political risk of communism has diminished and that changes the whole outlook for Europe," said David Roche, international strategist at Morgan Stanley & Co. in London.

Mr. Roche, who interrupted his vacation because of the coup, rapidly added to his portfolio to reflect the week's events, buying stocks like Mannesmann AG in Germany.

The humiliating defeat of the old-line Communists in Moscow means two things for the equity markets: The general risk factor added on for turmoil in the Soviet Union, especially in markets in Germany and Austria, is lower. Many stocks now will not look as expensive as they might have. And the outlook for capital gains from the development of the Soviet Union and Eastern

Companies that invest in the Soviet Union will look more attractive, analysts say.

Europe is a little better again — and a bit better balanced.

Market analysts do not expect a headlong rush of often unthinking buying that the market experience after the Berlin Wall cracked in October 1989. In the sober reassessment since then, investors have learned how long and how risky the wait for those gains might be.

Analysts are also quick to point out that the victory is a fragile one. The Soviet economy is in a shambles. If reform does not bear some fruit quickly or if Mikhail S. Gorbachev does not move fast enough, the mood and politics in the country could deteriorate rapidly.

But in the post-coup Soviet Union, with Boris N. Yeltsin playing a larger, if not equal political role, Mr. Gorbachev will have to move toward real economic development rather than try some faulty hybrid as before.

Because of this change, analysts say, investments in the Soviet Union and investments in the companies that invest in the Soviet Union will all look more attractive.

Mr. Roche's bullishness is not entirely new. In the case of Germany, he is talking his own book a little. He was increasing his investments in Germany earlier this year when many other brokers and fund managers were staying away and telling others to do so.

Still, there is no denying the sudden new allure. "I am sufficiently confident, and this brings us to a more bullish stance," Mr. Roche said.

A flow of capital toward Europe because of the dramatic events in the Soviet Union could also affect investment outlooks in the United States, some analysts believe. For one thing, it could take away some support from the stock markets. It could also weaken the dollar some in the near term.

"How much more potential is there in the U.S. market now compared to Europe over the next couple of months?" asked Jeffrey Loper of A.G. Edwards

See EUROPE, Page 10

State-Run Bank Will Bail Out Sweden's Nobel

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Nordbanken of Sweden said on Monday it would take control of the arms and chemical maker Nobel Industrier AB as part of a rescue plan in which it will take over all the share assets of financier Erik Penser, who had been one of Sweden's richest men.

The state-owned bank, which had held Mr. Penser's shares as collateral for loans, also said it would issue 5 billion kronor ($796 million) of new shares to shore up its capital base while it seeks to rescue Nobel.

Details of a new capital injection for Nobel, which employs 27,000 people and owns the arms manufacturer Bofors, are to be unveiled on Tuesday.

"In effect it means the Swedish defense industry is nationalized but the main thing is that Nobel was rescued," said one Swedish brokerage analyst who requested anonymity. "Its industrial operations are basically sound."

The drastic moves were triggered by the troubled finance firm Gamlestaden, which is 49.5 percent owned by Nobel and has extensive borrowings from Nordbanken.

Gamlestaden is the latest victim in a financial crisis triggered by falling commercial property values that has shaken Swedish markets since last autumn. The company last Thursday posted a loss of 2.83 billion kronor for the year to June 30, and Nobel took a 1.75 billion kronor write-down on its shares in and debt exposure to Gamlestaden.

The Stockholm bourse index rose 1.33 percent to 1,079.88 on Monday on a belief that the deal would help avoid widespread problems for Sweden's financial industry.

"This is a solution which, at least temporarily, has taken away the risks of a financial crisis," said one Stockholm analyst.

Nordbanken's restricted B-share rose 4 kronor to 47.

Mr. Penser, a reserved, London-based financier who in a series of acquisitions and mergers built the modern Nobel, became one of the symbols of an era of financial innovation in Sweden during the 1980s.

Apart from his 66 percent stake in Nobel, his assets included the industrial holding firm Pharos, a 12.6 percent share stake in Nordbanken and his investment vehicle Yggdrasil AB.

"The Penser epoch has ended, Penser is destitute," Nordbanken's chairman, Bjorn Wahlstrom, said at a news conference on Monday.

Major creditor banks, including Nordbanken, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken and Svenska Handelsbanken, have agreed in principle to take over Gamlestaden in order to liquidate it, a process that may take several years.

Gamlestaden had total lending of some 14 billion kronor at the start of this year. Last autumn, banks granted it a credit package of the same size to finance the company while it reduced its operations.

Nobel last year made a profit of 1.04 billion kronor on sales of 26 billion.

Nordbanken intends later to sell off its Nobel stake to an industrial buyer but it may take time, a Nordbanken spokesman said.

New management for Nobel would be named, he added.

The Swedish government, which owns 74.1 percent of Nordbanken, has assumed responsibility for strengthening the bank's capital base. The Swedish Post Office has said that it wants to take part in the share issue, and several private investors have also expressed interest, Nordbanken said.

"The value of the Nobel shares did not mirror reality," said Lars Thunell, who on Monday was appointed deputy chief executive of Nordbanken. Analysts have said Mr. Penser himself had been buying Nobel shares to support their value. *(Reuters, AFP)*

It Was Business as Usual in Moscow During Coup

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For a group of American money managers seeking investment opportunities in the Soviet Union last week, it was business as usual, despite the tanks.

"Everyone, on all sides of the conflict, was demonstrating that the business arrangements they were making would continue, regardless of the coup," said Dean LeBaron, leader of the American group, in a telephone interview from New London, New Hampshire. "The association between politics and economics is more in the eyes of Westerners than the Soviets."

Mr. LeBaron, chief executive of Batterymarch Financial Management in Boston, has been spending a lot of time in the Soviet Union meeting with politicians and officials of companies that are to be privatized. A group he headed arrived in Moscow on Aug. 18, the day before the short-lived coup began.

Throughout the week, the group met with government and business officials in Moscow, Kiev and Leningrad, seeing a society try, successfully for the most part, to function as normal even while hard-line Communists seized power and then lost it. The Americans flew home Friday.

"Even while the coup was in place," added Dennis A. Tito, president of Wilshire Associates, a pension consulting firm and a member of the group, "the commitment of all the people we met continued to be very solid in moving toward a market economy."

Mr. LeBaron, who hopes to invest about $200 million from a Batterymarch fund in a group of Soviet companies this fall, said he thought the eventual makeup of the government in the Soviet Union would have had little impact on the opening of the country to Western capital.

"Politics matter some, but it is not the overwhelming thing," he said. "The Soviet Union needed us before this coup, and still needs us now."

Alexander N. Kuznetsov, an official of a Leningrad company in which Batterymarch plans to invest, said he thought economic reform would have been set back if the coup had succeeded.

"These persons," he said of the coup leaders, "were eager to keep all of the ties with the Western countries in their hands." That, he said, would have made joint ventures much more difficult to arrange.

But Mr. Kuznetsov, who was staying with Mr. LeBaron in New London, is now optimistic about the chances for Soviet economic reform — in part because of the promotion of Ivan Silayev, a Russian Republic official who signed the decree for a free economic zone this summer, making possible foreign investments. The Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, named Mr. Silayev on Saturday to head a committee to take charge of the national economy.

Mr. Kuznetsov is deputy director in charge of research and development for Leningrad Optical & Mechanical Enterprises. He is to become head of a Leningrad Optical venture that will seek to develop export markets for telescopes and other optical products.

That company, Mr. LeBaron said, will get investments both from a Western optical maker and from Batterymarch's new Soviet Companies Fund, in which institutional investors are participating. Mr. Kuznetsov is scheduled to present plans for the company to a meeting of the Boston Society of Securities Analysts on Wednesday, in the first such presentation in the United States by a Soviet firm.

Batterymarch has a seven-person office in Moscow devoted to looking for opportunities

See COUP, Page 12

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Aug. 26

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.9743	3.3035	1.1265				Not Available				
Brussels	34.6075	60.3125	20.5745	6.061	2.7582 *	18.266	—	22.589	0.263	31.585	N.A. *
Frankfurt	1.7519	2.934	—	0.2945	0.134 *	0.8876	4.861 *	1.147	1.2785 *	1.5314	1.685 *
London (a)						Closed					
Madrid	109.174	182.866	62.321	18.354	8.349 *	55.326	3.0295	71.496	79.883 *	95.390	—
Milan	1,308.35	2,190.00	746.40	219.90	—	662.79	36.307	856.04	9.548	1,142.70	11.902
New York (b)	—	1.6802 a	1.7485	5.9365	1,305.00	1.9693	35.975	1.5246	136.90	1.1441	109.85
Paris	5.9405	9.961	3.385	—	0.4540 *	3.0141	0.1651	3.893	4.3434 *	5.1895	5.447 *
Tokyo	137.85	229.90	78.46	23.11	0.1051	69.67	3.8145	89.90	—	119.80	1.2683
Toronto	1.1438	1.9232	0.6547	0.1928	0.877 *	0.5802	3.172 *	0.7512	0.8358 *	—	1.049 *
Zurich	1.53	2.5611	0.8723	0.2573	0.117 *	0.7755	4.3445 *	—	1.1172 *	1.336	1.4013 *
1 ECU	1.1722	0.6998	2.0534	6.9715	1,532.85	2.3131	42.3422	1.7809	140.599	1.3416	127.971
1 SDR	1.3346	0.7913	2.338	7.94	1,745.72	2.6335	48.0540	2.0079	182.835	1.5327	145.699

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9930.0	Greek drac.	192.10	Mex. peso	3290.00	S. Afr. rand	2.879
Austral. $	1.2764	Hong Kong $	7.7655	N. Zealand $	1.7372	Soviet ruble*	0.6085
Austr. schil.	12.45	Indian rupee	25.93	Norw. krone	6.841	Swed. krona	6.35609
Brazil cruz.	385.40	Indo. rupiah	1961.00	Phil. peso	26.46	Taiwan $	26.70
Chinese yuan*	5.3728	Ireland (Punt)	1.5385	Port. escudo	149.82	Thai baht	25.71
Danish krone	6.757	Israeli shek.	2.35	Saudi riyal	3.7505	Turkish lira	4589.00
Egypt. pound	3.3076	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2908	Sing. $	1.723	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	4.28	Malay. ring.	2.7805	S. Kor. won	733.10	Venez. boliv.	59.68

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6678	1.6615	1.6546	Canadian dollar	1.1469	1.1495	1.1522
Deutsche mark	1.7563	1.7610	1.7662	Japanese yen	137.10	137.27	137.42
Swiss franc	1.5299	1.5326	1.5356				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Aug. 23

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	5 5/8-5 3/4	8 15/16-9 1/16	8 1/16-8 3/16	10 13/16-10 15/16	9 1/16-9 3/16	7 3/16-7 5/16	9 5/8-9 3/4	7 1/4
2 months	5 5/8-5 3/4	9-9 1/8	8 1/8-8 1/4	10 13/16-10 15/16	9 1/4-9 3/8	7 3/16-7 5/16	9 11/16-9 13/16	7 1/16
3 months	5 5/8-5 3/4	9 1/16-9 3/16	8 1/16-8 3/16	10 3/4-10 7/8	9 1/4-9 1/2	7 1/8-7 1/4	9 3/4-9 7/8	7 1/4
6 months	5 1/2-5 5/8	9 1/4-9 3/8	7 15/16-8 1/16	10 11/16-10 13/16	9 3/8-9 1/2	6 7/8-7	9 13/16-9 15/16	7 3/8
1 year	5 9/16-5 11/16	9 5/16-9 7/16	7 13/16-7 15/16	10 1/2-10 5/8	9 1/2-9 5/8	6 3/4-6 7/8	9 7/8-10	7 1/2

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Aug. 26

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	5 1/2	5 1/2
Prime rate	8 1/2	8 1/2
Federal funds	5 5/8	5 7/16
Com paper 10-179 days	5.55	5.55
3-month Treasury bills	5.39	5.37
6-month Treasury bills	5.46	5.45
1-year Treasury bills	5.49	5.48
30-year Treasury bond	8.15	8.13
2-month CD's	5 1/4	5 1/4
3-month CD's	5.30	5 1/4
Japan		
Discount rate	5 1/2	5 1/2
Call money	7 13/32	7 13/32
2-month interbank	7 11/32	7 11/32
3-month interbank	N.Q.	7 11/32
Germany		
Discount rate	7 1/2	7 1/2
Lombard rate	9 1/4	9 1/4
Call money	8.90	8 1/2
1-month interbank	9.05	9.05
3-month interbank	9.20	9.20
6-month interbank	9.35	9.35
Britain		
Bank base rate	11.00	11.00
Call money	Clsd.	11 1/8
3-month interbank	—	10 7/8
6-month interbank	—	10 11/16
France		
Intervention rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	9.00	9.00
1-month interbank	9 1/4	9 1/4
3-month interbank	9 5/16	9 3/8
6-month interbank	9 7/16	9 1/2

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais

Asian Dollar Deposits

Aug. 26

1 month	5 5/8 - 5 3/4
2 months	5 5/8 - 5 3/4
3 months	5 5/8 - 5 3/4
6 months	5 3/4 - 5 7/8
1 year	6 - 6 1/8

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Aug. 26

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 5.42
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.648
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Aug. 26

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong		Closed	
Luxembourg	354.35	—	− 0.58
Paris (12.5 kilo)	354.30	356.02	+ 1.72
Zurich	354.50	354.50	+ 0.95
London		Closed	
New York	—	355.55	+ 1.70

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

The Race to Market Carbon 'Buckyballs'

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Normally, it takes years or even decades to develop the first commercial products and apply for patents based on research breakthroughs.

But "buckyballs," an unusual form of carbon first identified in 1985 and now thought to have huge commercial potential, may have been built into a lung-scanning device developed in Australia before anyone realized they existed.

As a result, the inventor of the lung scanner and the Australian company making it are pressing broad patent claims covering the best-known method for making buckyballs and related molecules.

Their claims, which have been greeted skeptically to date, pit them against the University of Arizona and the Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics in Germany, whose researchers developed the machinery now used to make most of the buckyballs being sold to fellow researchers throughout the world.

Buckyballs are hollow spheres of 60 carbon atoms arranged in a series of hexagons and pentagons resembling the geodesic domes built by Buckminster Fuller, the architect who died in 1983 — hence their formal name, buckminsterfullerenes. Soon after their discovery, it became apparent that buckyballs are merely the mostly easily formed of a whole group of caged carbon structures, called fullerenes.

Previously, pure carbon was thought to form only two types of molecules: in soft, slippery graphite, or hard, crystalline diamond.

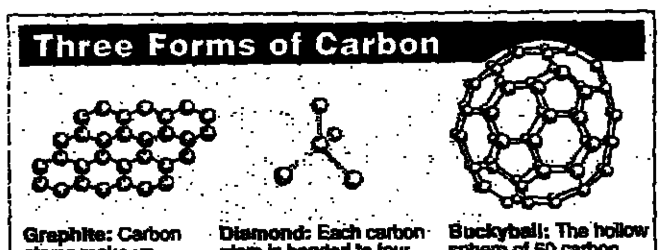
"It's as if an unknown relative with all sorts of interesting qualities suddenly showed up on your doorstep," said Edward Wasserman, associate director of chemical science at Du Pont Co.

At meetings like the gathering of the American Chemical Society that began Monday in New York, reports about new fullerenes routinely compete for attention with rumors and papers detailing what has been learned from frenzied tinkering with buckyballs themselves.

The hottest news last week was that Japan's National Research Institute of Metals had achieved buckyball superconductivity at the warmest temperature yet.

The ability of buckyballs infused with other elements to become superconductors is only one reason why the eventual payoff from the patents controlling their commercial uses could be substantial.

Three Forms of Carbon



Graphite: Carbon atoms make up hexagons arranged in planes, the most common carbon structure.
Diamond: Each carbon atom is bonded to four others in a geometry suited to building a crystal unmatched in nature for hardness.
Buckyball: The hollow sphere of 60 carbon atoms offers unique ways to attach other elements to carbon, either inside or outside.
The New York Times

Researchers call the 1985 discovery of buckyballs a once-in-a-lifetime breakthrough that could lead to an array of new products including lubricants slicker than Teflon, improved batteries and a new rocket fuel.

They could also be the building blocks for a new generation of high-speed computers based on light waves instead of electricity, and for innovative telecommunications systems.

Researchers also hope to encapsulate drugs for cancer treatments and other therapies to preserve the drugs until they reach the intended parts of the body. The Australian lung scanner, known as the Technegas system, may be doing something similar already.

Patients inhale a gas containing small particles of technetium surrounded by carbon. Radiation given off by the rapidly decaying technetium makes an image on photographic film.

When William Burch, an Australian physicist, designed the Technegas system in 1984, he paid little attention to chemical details of how carbon blanketed technetium in the device he invented to make the radioactive gas. But conditions in the device are like those now known to make buckyballs and their larger chemical relatives, substances that Mr. Burch says he now believes he created.

"Our clinical applications ran way ahead of our scientific protocols," Mr. Burch said.

The first device recognized to be capable of producing fullerenes in quantity was developed by Donald Huffman, a University of Arizona researcher, and Wolfgang Kratschmer of the Max Planck Institute, when they were studying how carbon in outer space absorbs light.

The device was invented in 1983, before fullerenes were identified. It relied on electric currents sent through two carbon rods that were pushed together in a low-pressure helium-filled atmosphere, vaporizing carbon into graphite soot.

After the two researchers read the 1985 paper in which Richard Smalley's team at Rice University first identified the structure of buckyballs, they began to suspect that the unusual light absorption patterns in the soot they had found years earlier came from a high concentration of fullerenes. They alerted their employers in 1987.

Research Corp. Technologies, a nonprofit organization based in Tucson, Arizona, that handles university-owned patents, was retained by the University of Arizona and the Max Planck Institute to assert their patent rights to the Huffman-Kratschmer device.

"I'm sure there are hundreds of patents being filed, but Huffman-Kratschmer will be the grandfather," said Jeffrey Jacob, Research Corp.'s project manager for the technology.

He dismissed the Australian claim, arguing that even if Technegas's makers eventually proved they were using fullerenes instead

See BUCKY, Page 12

Mexican Brokerage Is Buying Banamex

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — A controlling interest in Banamex, Mexico's largest bank, was sold Monday for $3.19 billion to the brokerage Acciones y Valores, the Finance Ministry said.

The ministry said it was one of the largest bank sales ever and the successful bid price was 2.62 times the net worth of Banamex.

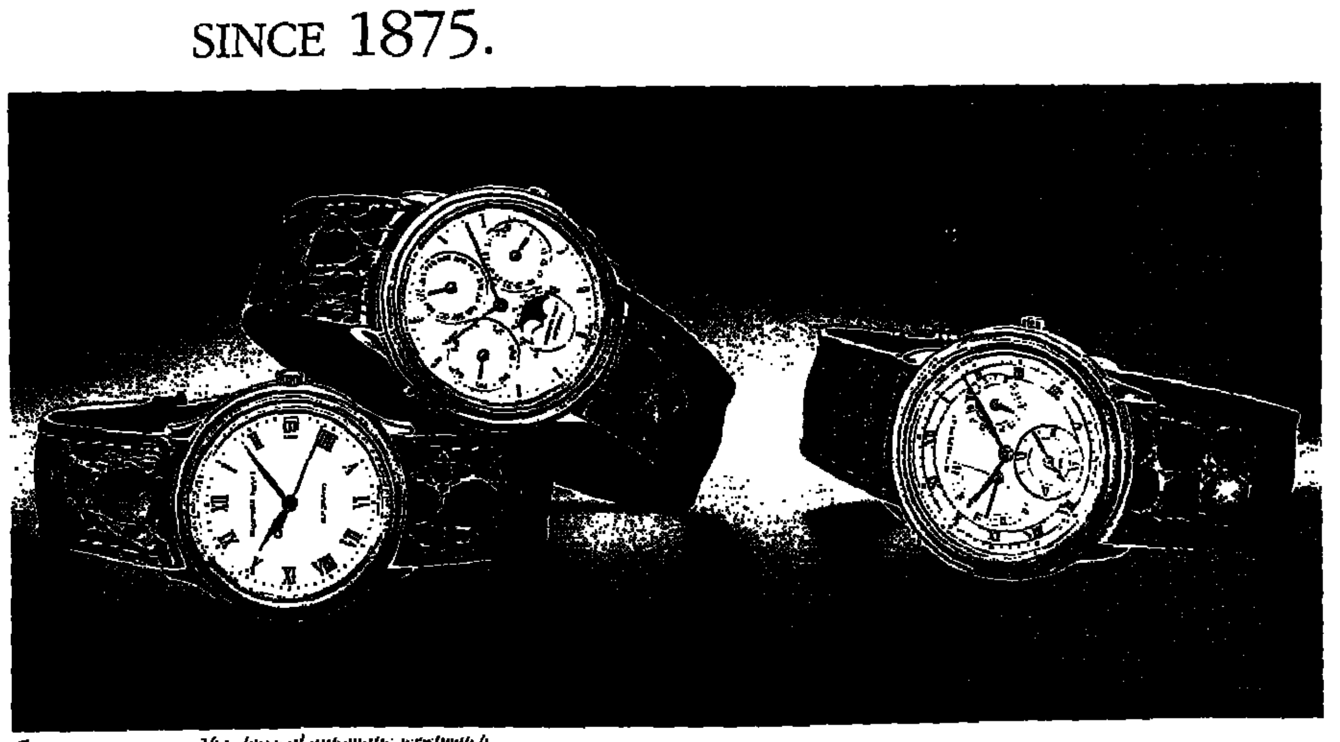
Acciones y Valores is paying $6.31 a share for 505 million shares, or 31 percent, of the Banco National de Mèxico, the ministry said. It also obtained an option to buy another 20 percent.

Acciones y Valores is a 20-year-old company that dominates Mexico's booming brokerage industry, managing around 35 percent of total foreign investment in the stock exchange. Its merger with Banamex — which dominates foreign trade financing — would appear to give it easy leadership of the financial sector, analysts said.

Banamex was considered the biggest prize in the privatization of Mexico's banking system, which was nationalized in 1982. It was the seventh bank sold under the privatization program announced last year by President Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

Roberto Hernandez, president of Acciones y Valores, said in an interview last week he would seek to boost Banamex's presence in the United States if he won control. *(Reuters, AP)*

THE FINEST MECHANICAL TIMEPIECES SINCE 1875.



The classical automatic wristwatch, the Perpetual Calendar and the Dual Time indicating two separate time zones with one automatic movement

Audemars Piguet®

Audemars Piguet & Cie S.A., 1348 Le Brassus, Switzerland

MARKET DIARY

Wall Street Pauses After Its Record

United Press International

NEW YORK — The stock market took slight losses in quiet trading Monday, pulled down partly by profit-taking and consolidation after last week's big gains on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had surged 32.87 to 3,040.25 Friday to erase the previous record close, ended Monday's trading off 0.89 at 3,039.36.

N.Y. Stocks

Declines led advances by about an 8-7 ratio on the NYSE. Adjusted volume amounted to about 128.4 million shares, down from 188.9 million on Friday.

Trude Latimer, market analyst with Jesup, Josephthal & Co., characterized trading as "calm after the excitement of the past week."

Ms. Latimer said the market encountered "some profit taking, but by and large there is no downward pressure."

Joseph Barthel, director of technical strategy at Hopper, Soliday & Co. in Great Neck, New York, said the market was in a consolidation phase after accomplishing "quite a bit in the past week."

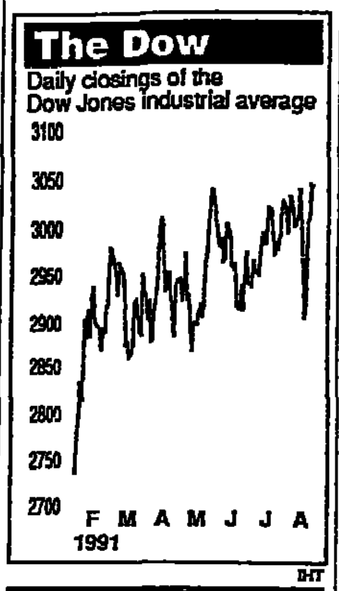
He said that he sees the Dow industrials drifting toward a 2,960 support level and that the market is now looking for some "economic stimuli like lower interest rates" to help it move above that trading range.

First Union led the actives, off ⅛ to 27 in dividend-related trading.

Salomon followed, jumping 2¼ to 26, apparently helped partly by rumors circulating on Wall Street that Laurence A. Tisch, chairman of CBS Inc. and Loews Corp., has taken a position in the scandal-plagued firm.

Telefonos de Mexico was third, up 1¾ to 35¼. IBM was up ¼ to 95⅛.

Via Associated Press Aug. 26



NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FstUC	42342	27½	26⅝	27	—⅛
Salomn	32500	26¼	24¾	26	+2¼
TelMex n	20341	35½	33¼	35¼	+1¾
TevRU	17154	35¼	33⅝	35⅝	+2⅛
USXMar n	15802	31½	30⅞	30⅞	—½
Harlmx	12191	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+¼
RJR Nb n	11155	12¼	12	12⅛	
TritEng	10905	47⅛	43½	45	—2⅛
OcciPet	10479	25⅛	24½	24⅞	+⅛
AT&T	10399	39⅛	38⅞	39	—⅛
Lockhd	10211	44¼	42½	42½	—1⅜
WalMt	10073	47½	46⅞	47⅛	+⅛
PhilMr	9688	73½	72¾	73	—⅛
TexUtil	9234	38⅛	38	38⅛	
Limitd	9029	28⅛	27½	27⅝	—¼

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
DowC rt	7666	9¼	8¾	9	+⅛
Horken	6806	7⅞	6¼	7⅜	+1⅛
PinRsc	3398	18	16½	16⅞	
Kirby	2248	14⅛	13¾	14	—½
AExpl	2210	4⅛	3⅞	4	—⅛
EksNk wt	2126	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅜
EchoBy	1801	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
Hilhav	1665	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
vlCntAr	1652	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
RbnP rt s	1640	2½	2¼	2½	+⅛
ThETch	1399	13¼	12½	12¾	+⅛
FruitL	1369	17½	17⅛	17½	+⅜
GiantFd	1275	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
FAusPr	1211	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—⅜
PW Nk pwt	1211	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+⅛

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	750	973
Declined	818	610
Unchanged	529	520
Total issues	2097	2103
New Highs	89	118
New Lows	8	6

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	285	287
Declined	274	237
Unchanged	247	272
Total issues	806	796
New Highs	21	26
New Lows	12	5

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,006	1,089
Declined	874	850
Unchanged	2,263	2,206
Total issues	4,143	4,145

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3039.80	3057.02	3020.80	3039.36	— 0.89
Trans	1213.48	1221.97	1206.10	1212.27	— 3.17
Util	206.56	206.94	204.74	206.31	+ 0.31
Comp	1079.70	1084.33	1073.29	1079.79	— 0.77

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	469.33	467.17	468.45	—0.44
Transp.	300.41	298.92	299.41	—0.43
Utilities	142.46	141.83	142.46	Unch.
Finance	31.92	31.77	31.90	—0.02
SP 500	394.39	392.75	393.85	—0.32
SP 100	372.62	370.84	372.36	+0.13

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	215.82	215.14	215.61	—0.14
Industrials	271.41	270.62	271.21	—0.20
Transp.	180.81	180.17	180.21	—0.40
Utilities	93.28	93.02	93.28	—0.02
Finance	159.14	158.69	159.12	—0.05

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	521.48	519.28	521.38	+0.32
Industrials	580.28	576.77	580.28	+1.34
Finance	533.47	530.83	532.21	—1.41
Insurance	548.17	543.68	544.90	—2.90
Utilities	581.93	578.05	580.44	—0.70
Banks	345.39	343.49	344.98	+0.40
Transp.	534.24	529.71	530.94	—2.70

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
369.73	368.60	369.72	+0.37

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	96.04	+0.15
10 Utilities	97.03	+0.23
10 Industrials	95.06	+0.08

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	130,570,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	228,074,930
Amex 4 p.m. volume	10,040,000
Amex prev. cons. close	18,820,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	112,278,200
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	172,115,000
NYSE volume up	59,020,330
NYSE volume down	52,326,780
Amex volume up	5,564,140
Amex volume down	2,148,000
NASDAQ volume up	54,096,400
NASDAQ volume down	31,996,000

S&P 100 Index Options

Aug. 26

Strike Price	Calls-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Puts-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
335	38⅝	21½	—	—	⅛	1⅛	2⅛	
340	33	17½	—	—	⅛	1⅝	3⅛	5
345	29	13⅝	31	—	⅛	2	3⅝	—
350	27⅛	10⅝	27⅛	—	⅛	2⅜	4⅛	6⅛
355	19	7⅛	—	—	⅛	3⅛	5⅛	—
360	14½	4⅛	20	22⅞	1⅛	4⅛	6⅛	9⅛
365	10⅛	3⅛	15⅛	—	2⅛	5⅛	8	—
370	6⅛	1⅛	12½	16	4⅛	7⅛	9⅝	12
375	4	—	—	—	6⅝	9½	12⅝	—
380	2⅛	—	7	9⅛	10	12⅛	14⅛	16⅛
385	1	—	5	—	14⅛	15⅛	—	—
390	⅛	—	3½	5⅛	—	20	20⅛	—

Calls: total vol. 48,694 ; total open int. 387,350
Puts: total vol. 54,106 ; total open int. 335,321

	Dec 92	Dec 93	Dec 92	Dec 93
27½	—	—	½	—
30	—	—	—	1⅛
32½	—	—	1½	—
35	5⅛	—	2⅛	2⅞
37½	—	—	3⅛	3⅛
40	—	—	4⅞	5

Calls: total vol. 19 ; total open int. 22,565
Puts: total vol. 752 ; total open int. 74,253
Source: CBOE.

Paris Sugar

WHITE SUGAR (Matif)
Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
Oct	285.30	284.50	284.50	286.00	—2.00
Dec	275.20	275.00	275.00	274.00	—2.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	273.00	275.00	—1.50
May	272.00	N.T.	272.00	274.00	—0.50
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	272.00	274.00	Unch.
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	252.00	254.00	Unch.

Est. sales 597. Prev. sales 342.
Open interest 12,371.
Source: Matif.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INITIAL				
Edwards (AG)	Q	.14	10-1	9-6
REDUCED				
Baldwin Tech cl-A	Q	.007½	9-30	9-13
MidConn Bank	Q	.05	9-27	9-13
STOCK				
Frontier Insurance	—	10PC	9-16	9-3
Natl Gas & Oil Co	—	7PC	12-23	12-2
STOCK SPLIT				
Dibrell Brothers — 2-for-1				
USUAL				
Dibrell Brothers	Q	.24	9-13	9-6
First Inter-Bncp	Q	.18	9-30	9-13
Great Falls Gas	Q	.15	9-27	9-13
Harris Corp	Q	.26	9-13	9-3
Huffy Corp	Q	.07½	11-1	10-1
Interchange Finl	Q	.17½	10-31	9-30
NS Group	Q	.03	9-27	9-5
Venture Stores	Q	.13½	9-16	9-3

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
Aug. 23	863,481	775,891	56,170
Aug. 22	772,353	680,114	18,117
Aug. 21	830,202	787,176	102,869
Aug. 20	822,203	781,556	151,725
Aug. 19	907,384	1,144,461	311,870

*Included in the sales figures.

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.568	0.568
Coffee, lb	0.65	0.635
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.132	1.112
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.33	0.33
Silver, troy oz	3.94	3.905
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	0.87	0.97
Tin, lb	3.6386	3.6568
Zinc, lb	0.5275	0.5375

To Our Readers

London commodity and futures markets were closed Monday for a holiday.

Certain offerings of securities, financial services or interests in real estate published in this newspaper are not authorized in certain jurisdictions in which the International Herald Tribune is distributed, including the United States of America, and do not constitute offerings of securities, services or interests in these jurisdictions. The International Herald Tribune assumes no responsibility whatsoever for any advertisements for offerings of any kind.

For investment information
read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

IBM Keeps Many Prices Unchanged

Reuters

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. announced its annual price increases Monday, but analysts noted that nearly all of its popular computer products were absent from the list.

The company's earnings, along with those of many competitors, have been ravaged by recession in recent quarters, a factor that may have limited the price rises, analysts said.

"It says that IBM is a little gun shy," said Robert Djurdjevic, president of Annex Research. "I don't blame them."

IBM said it would raises prices on many hardware and software products by 5 percent. But it excluded its new line of mainframes, which contribute substantially to revenue. It also left out minicomputers, workstations and personal computers.

The 3090 mainframe, which runs on older technology, will be subject to an increase.

Key operating-system software, maintenance and service charges and customer education will also be excluded from the price increases. But analysts said it appeared some peripheral products and programs might be affected by the higher prices.

David Wu, an analyst with S.G. Warburg & Co., noted that IBM had upgraded most of those products in the past year or so, making it too early to raise prices.

The company also cut prices on a handful of products, including low-end disk drives. It will leave alone prices on its high-end disk drives, expected to be replaced next month by a new version, analysts said.

Computer companies typically cut prices of existing products as they bring new ones to market. But many have been trimming prices more often than usual this year to gain market share.

"Everyone wants to raise prices but they can't because of the competitive pressures," added Greg Mesniaeff, an analyst at Northern Business Information. "IBM has recently introduced some products that have been doing very well — they don't want to blow that."

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Inco, Lazare to Challenge De Beers

TORONTO (Reuters) — Inco Ltd. and Lazare Kaplan International Inc., America's largest diamond cutter, said on Monday they would develop a diamond mine in Ghana that would compete with the world's biggest diamond producer.

The mine in west Africa has the potential to produce up to 1 million carats a year. Under the agreement, Inco would mine and process the diamonds and Lazare would handle marketing and sales. Lazare is one of the few publicly traded companies in the secretive world of diamond mining and marketing. It had sales of $145 million in the fiscal year ended May 31.

The diamonds would be sold through Lazare's Belgium operations in Antwerp, bypassing De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. of South Africa, which controls 80 percent of the world's rough diamond market. Operating through the Central Selling Organization in London, De Beers has virtual control of rough diamond supplies and prices.

Tisch Rumors Boost Salomon Stock

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Shares of Salomon Inc. rose Monday on a report that Laurence A. Tisch, chairman of CBS Inc. and Loews Corp., may have purchased 1.5 million shares of the securities house's stock last week.

In active trading on the New York Stock Exchange, Salomon was up $2.25 a share, at $26. "The Tisch story didn't hurt," a trader said. Spokesmen for Mr. Tisch and Salomon were not available to comment on the report, which appeared in The Wall Street Journal.

Separately, Henry B. Gonzalez, chairman of the House Banking Committee, asked the Federal Reserve Board to suspend Salomon from participating in government auctions until civil and criminal investigations of the firm are completed.

A central bank spokesman in Washington said the Fed had received the letter but had no further comment. Salomon had no immediate response. *(Reuters, AP)*

Used Home Sales Pace Cool in July

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sales of existing homes slumped 6.7 percent in July after rising to a two-and-a-half-year high a month earlier, a real estate trade group said Monday. The drop, which was concentrated in the South, followed five consecutive monthly increases and was not viewed with particular alarm, the National Association of Realtors said.

Sales of single-family totaled a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.35 million, down from 3.59 million in June. It compared with increases of 1.4 percent in June and 6.9 percent in May. Still, the July total was 0.9 percent higher than a year ago.

Long-term fixed mortgage rates, as measured by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp., ticked down slightly during the month to an average 9.58 percent, compared with 9.61 percent in June. Since then, rates have continued to slide and the trade group said it expected that would help maintain sales growth.

For the Record

Motorola Inc. likely will enter the consumer cordless telephone business by year's end as a prelude to advancing into the market for a new — and more lucrative — generation of mobile phones, analysts said Monday. The company filed government documents last month detailing development of two kinds of cordless phones. *(AP)*

Pratt & Whitney's F100-PW-229 engine was selected by the South Korean government to power its F-16 fighters. The United Technologies Corp. subsidiary said the deal for 136 engines, 72 of which are to be produced under license by Samsung Aerospace Industries in South Korea, was potentially worth more than $500 million. *(UPI)*

Maus Frères SA of Switzerland said Monday that its P.A. Bergner & Co. subsidiary in the United States filed for Chapter 11 protection from creditors because banks did not approve a restructuring plan. Bergner's Carson Pirie Scott & Co. is suffering from weak consumer demand and high interest rates. *(Reuters)*

Dollar Steady as Market Idles in Wake of Coup

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar finished little changed in quiet trading on Monday as dealers awaited fresh data on the U.S. economy and digested the shakeout of the political situation in the Soviet Union.

The dollar closed at 1.7485 Deutsche marks, down slightly from 1.7498 DM at the opening of the session but up a notch from 1.7480 DM at the close on Friday.

Foreign Exchange

"The market wants to digest the Soviet situation a bit more and wait for the release of U.S. figures," said David Factor, a dealer for Fuji Bank. Holidays that closed markets in London and Hong Kong also limited trading in the United States.

The dollar also ended at 136.90 yen, compared with 136.93 at the opening and 136.88 on Friday.

Traders said U.S. data due Tuesday on August consumer confidence, Wednesday on second-quarter gross national product and Thursday on July personal incomes and consumption could affect the dollar.

But dealers do not anticipate any definitive direction for the dollar before August employment numbers are announced on Sept. 6.

"The market has adopted it as the true gauge of the economy's condition," Mr. Factor said of that statistic. The employment numbers will determine whether the Federal Reserve will ease monetary policy again imminently, he added.

As for the Soviet Union, the market is waiting to see what emerges from the continued dissolution of the union of republics.

The dollar also closed at 1.5246 Swiss francs and 5.9365 French francs, compared with 1.5275 and 5.9345 on Friday. The pound rose to $1.6802 from $1.6770.

In Frankfurt earlier, the dollar ended at 1.7530 DM, up from 1.7495 Friday. It also was steady against the yen and a bit lower versus the pound and Swiss franc.

Treuhand to Raise 5 Billion DM in Short-Term Funds

Reuters

BERLIN — The Treuhand privatization agency said Monday that it would raise its commercial paper program to 5 billion Deutsche marks ($2.9 billion) from 2 billion DM to help fund its sell-off of Eastern German industry.

The issue is the biggest commercial paper program in marks.

The number of international banks syndicating the deal is being raised to seven from four, the Treuhand said. Dresdner Bank AG is the arranger and Deutsche Bank AG the co-arranger.

A Treuhand spokesman said the average interest rate paid on the paper would be 8.95 percent.

Bankers said this would enable the agency, which expects a 21 billion DM deficit this year, to tap short-term funds at lower interest rates rather than locking into higher-rate, longer-term loans.

In a development illustrating the Treuhand's growing need for funds, the agency agreed Monday to bail out the Eastern German potash industry but said it could save only 8,500 of the sector's 30,000 jobs.

A Treuhand statement said it would provide 341 million DM until 1993 for new investment and to restore the environmental damage caused by the industry in the states of Thuringia and Saxony-Anhalt.

EUROPE: *Stock Market Investors Consider Prospects of Gain in the East*

(Continued from first finance page)

in Saint Louis, Missouri. His answer: None.

Other analysts also are noting that despite the euphoria following the failed coup, many of the same tired problems that financial markets faced before are still there. And these should not be forgotten.

One is that some markets are still expensive, including the United States and Germany. On the day of the coup, following a burst of panic selling that sent markets sharply down, analysts said that many markets looked better priced as a result of the declines.

With the run-up in prices after the Soviet troops withdrew from Moscow and the coup leaders fled, that price advantage has all but evaporated.

Second, despite the Soviet events, the risk of higher interest rates in Germany has not gone away. The Bundesbank rate rise on Aug. 15, when the central bank lifted the discount rate a half-point but the Lombard rate just a quarter-point, clearly left room for ratcheting German rates up another notch.

Finally, the failed coup did nothing to alleviate the global shortage of capital. And if the West now begins to put more money into the Soviet Union, which appears to be a necessary element for success in the post-coup environment, it will only add to the strain.

(NYT, Reuters)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Aug. 26

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	40.30	39.70
ACF Holding	38	36.50
Aegon	N.A.	117.10
Ahold	80.70	80.50
Akzo	122.40	121.40
AMEV	49.80	49.40
A'Dam Rubber	3.45	3.50
Bols	206.20	205.50
Buhrmann Tett	46	46.40
Center Parcs	25	24.75
CSM	81	81.20
DAF	21.60	22.30
DSM	107.40	107.10
Elsevier	85.30	85.20
Fokker	32.20	32.50
Gist-Brocades	36.40	36.40
Heineken	153.50	151.70
Hoogovens	N.A.	57.90
Hunter Douglas	76.50	76.50
IHC Caland	62	61.80
Inter Mueller	68.50	68.50
Int'l Nederland	48.80	48.30
KLM	30.30	30.30
KNP	50.80	50.90
Nedlloyd	58.80	58.70
Oce Grinten	57.20	57
Pakhoed	N.A.	188
Philips	28	26.30
Robeco	101.20	101.40
Rodamco	160	52.70
Rolinco	100.10	100.40
Rorento	67.40	67.20
Royal Dutch	158.60	158.10
Unilever	123	[illegible]
Van Ommeren	N.A.	45
VMF Stork	34.25	44.20
VNU	71.70	71.50
Wessanen	86	85.70
Wolters/Kluwer	52.50	52.20

CBS Trend Index : 91.70
Previous : 91.60

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	1755	1715
Arbed	4485	4500
Barco	1060	1068
Bekaert	9220	9250
Cockerill	174	177
Cobepa	4920	4950
Delhaize	7820	7790
Electrobel	4505	4500
GB-Inno-BM	1244	1244
GBL	3315	3380
Gevaert	6460	6450
Hoboken	10800	11000
Kredietbank	4000	4000
Petrofina	11450	11475
Royal Belge	4030	4005
Soc Gen Banque	5120	5070
Soc Gen Belgique	2270	2295
Sofina	11425	11475
Solvay	[illegible]	12825
Tractebel	7980	7980
UCB	17925	17800
Powerfin	2390	2400

Current Stock Index : 5419.67
Previous : 5412.43

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	190	188
Allianz Hold	2125	2075
Altana	640	634
Asko	885	856.50
BASF	242.60	239.50
Bayer	277.70	275.60
Bay. Hypo bank	361	356.50
Bay Vereinsbk	N.A.	403.80
BBC	820	820
BHF Bank	370	368
BMW	524.50	523.50
Commerzbank	254.50	251.50
Continental	205	202.50
Daimler Benz	755.50	745.80
Degussa	N.A.	328.70
Dt Babcock	164.60	165
Deutsche Bank	657	649.50
Douglas	746.50	730
Dresdner Bank	N.A.	349.30
Harpener	308	310
Henkel	N.A.	572.50
Hochtief	N.A.	1350
Hoechst	245.40	240.30
Hoesch	N.A.	279.40
Holzmann	1396	1390
Horten	202	190.50
IWKA	311	301
Siemens	665.60	653
Thyssen	238	234.70
Varta	342.50	345.50
Kali Salz	N.A.	173
Karstadt	637	621.20
Kaufhof	511	491
KHD	170	168.50
Kloeckner Werke	148.10	144.20
Krupp Stahl	148.90	146
Linde	808	795
Lufthansa	140	139.50
MAN	N.Q.	361
Mannesmann	279	273.50
Metallgesell	504	489
Muench Rueck	2370	2340
Nixdorf	238.50	237.10
PKI	504	505.60
Porsche	N.Q.	758
Preussag	N.A.	357.50
PWA	262	255.50
RWE	384.60	377
Rheinmetall	323	327
Schering	826	819
SEL	368	374.50
Veba	355	351.70
VEW	201	199.50
Viag	397	390
Volkswagen	378	365.20
Wella	670	674

DAX Index : 1654.19
Previous : 1637.24
FAZ Index : 680.27
Previous : 677.46

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	55.50	59
Enso-Gutzeit	19	19
K.O.P.	N.A.	—
Kymmene	63	63
Metra	66.50	68
Nokia	90.50	90
Pohjola	95	92
Repola	54	54
Stockmann	125	120

HEX Index : 773.10
Previous : 773.70

Markets Closed

Stock markets in Hong Kong and London were closed Monday for holidays.

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	10.75	10.75
Altech	92	92
Anglo Amer	117	116.50
Barlows	47.25	47.25
Blyvoor	7	7
Buffels	39	39
De Beers	89	89
Driefontein	36	36.75
Gencor	13	13.10
GFSA	71	71.50
Harmony	17.75	18.40
Highveld Steel	15.75	15.75
Kloof	27.85	28.75
Nedbank Grp	14.25	14.25
Randfontein	13.40	13.50
Rusplat	63	61.50
SA Brews	59.25	59.50
St Helena	24.75	24.75
Sasol	14.25	14.25
Welkom	13	13.50
Western Deep	97	99.50

Composite Stock Index : 3361
Previous : 3355

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	3300	3250
Banco Central	4300	4275
Bco. Santander	5250	5150
Banesto	3780	3685
CEPSA	2230	2225
Dragados	2400	2375
Iberduero	684	682
Telefonica	979	975

S.E. General Index : 273.66
Previous : 269.98

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Alenia	2818	2845
Banca Comm	4800	4750
Bastogi	202.50	206.50
Benetton group	9695	9650
Ciga hotels	2310	2325
CIR	2560	2560
Cred Ital	2625	2565
Enichem	1461	1471
Eridania	7230	7255
Ferfin	2010	2019
Ferfin Risp	1298	1286
Fiat SPA	5545	5570
Generali	30200	30450
IFI	14573	14605
Italcem	21750	21500
Italgas	3218	3218
Italmobiliare	72200	71500
Mediobanca	15290	15200
Montedison	1343	1344
Olivetti	3480	3465
Pirelli	1895	1900
RAS	17500	17700
Rinascente	7235	7255
Saipem	1586	1505
SIP	1080	1078
SME	3130	3085
Snia	1320	1345
Standa	34400	34300
Stet	1875	1865
Toro Assi Risp	22150	21900

MIB Index : 1069
Previous : 1068

Montreal

	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	23⅝	23⅝
Bank Montreal	37	36⅝
Bell Canada	44⅝	44⅝
Bombardier A	23	N.Q.
Bombardier B	23	23
Cambior	9⅝	9⅞
Cascades	4.40	4¾
Dominion Text A	7	7
Donohue	N.Q.	—
MacMillan Bl	19½	19⅝
Memotec	N.Q.	—
Natl Bk Canada	11⅛	11⅛
Power Corp.	15⅝	15½
Provigo	12	12¼
Quebec Tel	16⅛	N.Q.
Quebecor A	17⅛	17⅛
Quebecor B	17⅛	17
Videotron	13⅛	13⅛

Industrials Index : 1597.73
Previous : 1601.93

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	780	773
Air Liquide	702	693
Alcatel Alsthom	584	577
Bancaire (Cie)	525	531
BIC	738	736
Bouygues	575	570
BSN-GD	919	909
Carrefour	2048	2031
C.C.F.	165.50	166.50
Cerus	123	123.80
Chargeurs	837	823
Club Med	445	445
Elf-Aquitaine	378	375.90
Gen. Eaux	2467	2401
Euro Disneyland	131.80	130.30
Hachette	180	176.50
Havas	513	509
Imetal	282.10	283
Lafarge Coppee	364	356.50
Legrand	3780	3733
Lyon. Eaux	561	548
Oreal (L')	620	609
L.V.M.H.	4493	4426
Matra	197	199
Merlin Gerin	512	503
Michelin B	117.50	116.40
Moulinex	158	153.20
Paribas	426	419.50
Pechiney Intl	161.20	158.50
Pernod-Ricard	1250	1247
Perrier	1346	1336
Peugeot	633	624
Printemps (Au)	841	851
Radiotechnique	520	517
Raff. St. Louis	1460	1466
Redoute (La)	4180	4115
Saint Gobain	469.50	466.20
Sanofi	890	898
S.E.B.	1638	1638
Ste Generale A	459	454
Suez	352.80	350
Thomson-CSF	135	134
Total	866	859
U.A.P.	546	544
Valeo	530	523

CAC 40 Index : 1853.38
Previous : 1835.45

Sao Paulo

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	151	150
Bradesco	8	8
Brahma	45	45.90
Paranapanema	4.40	4.44
Petrobras	1735	1800
Vale Rio Doce	242	240
Varig	38	35

Bovespa Index : 28990
Previous : 28590

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	3.14	3.14
DBS	11.50	11.50
Fraser Neave	7.80	8
Golden Hope Pl	1.94	1.97
Haw Par	2.38	2.39
Hume Industries	3.08	3.12
Inchcape	4.06	4.08
Keppel	7	7
KL Kepong	2.27	2.33
Lum Chang	1.01	1.03
Malayan Banking	3.80	3.82
OCBC	8.55	8.45
OUB	4.54	4.56
OUE	6.45	6.35
Sembawang	6.55	6.50
Shangrila	5.15	5.15
Sime Darby	2.16	2.16
SIA	13	13
S'pore Land	5.35	5.35
S'pore Press	8.45	8.45
Sing Steamship	2.15	2.15
Straits Trading	2.65	2.66
UOB	6.20	6.35
UOL	1.48	1.48

Straits Times Ind. : 1386.98
Previous : 1380.87

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	315	315
Asea	410	410
Astra -A	510	498
Atlas Copco	271	266
Electrolux B	277	272
Ericsson	183	177
Esselte-A	155	150
Handelsbanken	108	106
Norsk Hydro	196.50	194
Procordia AF	190	192
Providentia	103	104
Sandvik	345	345
SCA-A	120	112
S-E Banken	71.50	69
Skandia F	179	177
Skanska	165	165
SKF	106	105
Stora	335	335
Trelleborg B	124	122
Volvo	359	355

Affaersvaerlden : 1088.95
Previous : 1074.50

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	3.91	3.96
BHP	13.40	13.45
Boral	3.25	3.27
Bougainville	0.72	0.72
Coles Myer	10.35	10.45
Comalco	3.85	3.82
CRA	13.40	13.35
CSR	5.16	5.18
Dunlop	3.12	3.16
Fosters Brew	1.73	1.74
ICI Australia	4.03	4.05
Magellan	2.28	2.20
MIM	1.93	1.93
Nat Aust Bank	7.04	7.06
News Corp	9.18	9.26
Nine Network	0.58	0.58
N Broken Hill	2.43	2.40
Poseidon	1.16	1.18
QCT Resources	1.22	1.25
Santos	3.35	3.35
TNT	0.77	0.79
Western Mining	5.30	5.28
Westpac Banking	4.60	4.63
Woodside	3.25	3.30

All ordinaries Index : 1533.10
Previous : 1540.80

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	1040	1050
Asahi Chemical	699	702
Asahi Glass	1140	1170
Bank of Tokyo	1350	1360
Bridgestone	935	947
Canon	1450	1450
Casio	1280	1310
C.Itoh	586	605
Dai Nippon Print	1370	1360
Daiwa House	1780	1800
Daiwa Securities	1140	1140
Fanuc	4430	4400
Fuji Bank	2550	2580
Fuji Photo	3300	3300
Fujitsu	955	955
Hitachi	1020	1060
Hitachi Cable	1040	1040
Honda	1430	1400
Ito Yokado	4330	4320
Japan Airlines	1130	1160
Kajima	7290	1340
Kansai Power	2710	2730
Kawasaki Steel	385	390
Kirin Brewery	1300	1320
Komatsu	750	773
Kubota	561	597
Kyocera	5150	5350
Matsu Elec Inds	1550	1560
Matsu Elec Wks	1410	1440
Mitsubishi Bk	2650	2670
Mitsubishi Kasei	494	509
Mitsubishi Elec	609	628
Mitsubishi Hev	680	688
Mitsubishi Corp	1200	1240
Mitsui and Co	700	784
Mitsukoshi	1080	1120
Mitsumi	1390	1420
NEC	1220	1250
NGK Insulators	995	1000
Nikko Securities	863	856
Nippon Kogaku	925	946
Nippon Oil	890	913
Nippon Steel	390	397
Nippon Yusen	519	537
Nissan	690	689
Nomura Sec	1600	1620
NTT (SF)	8362	8617
Olympus Optical	1160	1160
Pioneer	3170	3240
Ricoh	605	610
Sanyo Elec	585	520
Sharp	1440	1450
Shimazu	671	696
Shinetsu Chem	1570	1630
Sony	5600	5620
Sumitomo Bk	2180	2210
Sumitomo Chem	415	425
Sumi Marine	980	987
Sumitomo Metal	408	414
Taisei Corp	809	827
Taisho Marine	980	980
Takeda Chem	1400	1420
TDK	5490	5490
Teijin	490	498
Tokyo Marine	1260	1270
Tokyo Elec Pw	3460	3510
Toppan Printing	1260	1260
Toray Ind.	618	618
Toshiba	643	648
Toyota	1540	1540
Yamaichi Sec	819	838

Nikkei 225 : 21592
Previous : 22065
Topix Index : 1695
Previous : 1723

Toronto

	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	16¾	16⅝
Agnico Eagle	5	5¼
Air Canada	8½	8⅝
Alberta Energy	14½	14⅝
Am Barrick Res	26½	26⅛
BCE	45	44⅝
BCED	0.15	0.15
Bk Nova Scotia	18⅞	18⅝
BC Gas	15⅛	15⅛
BC Phone	19⅝	19¾
BP Canada	12⅛	13
Bramalea	6⅛	6½
Brunswick	N.Q.	7⅛
CAE	7¼	7⅛
Campeau	0.46	0.43
CIBC	31⅝	32
Canadian Pacific	19	18⅞
Can Packers	15⅝	15⅝
Can Tire A	25⅛	25½
Canadian Turbo	2	2
Cantor	25⅛	25½
Cara	5⅛	5⅛
CCL Ind B	10⅞	10⅛
Cineplex	4.80	4.80
Cominco	23⅛	23⅛
Conwest Expl A	12⅛	12¼
Corona Intl	6½	6½
Denison Min B	0.29	0.23
Dickenson Min A	2.90	2.90
Dofasco	20⅛	20¼
Dylex A	4.70	4.80
Echo Bay Mines	9½	9¼
Equity Silver A	1.08	1.08
FCA Intl	N.Q.	6
Fed Ind A	7⅞	7⅞
Fletcher Chall A	17	17
FPI	6¼	6½
GoldCorp	3½	3½
Gulf Cda Res	8⅝	8⅝
Hees Intl	17⅝	18
Hemlo Gld Mines	9⅝	9⅝
Hollinger	11⅛	11½
Horsham	11⅛	11¼
Hudson's Bay	34½	34¼
Imasco	30½	30⅝
Inco	40⅞	40⅝
Interprov Pipe	30¼	30½
Jannock	15⅝	16
Labatt	25⅝	25⅝
Loblaw Co	20¼	20⅝
Mackenzie	7	7½
Magna Intl A	13⅝	13⅝
Maritime	19⅝	19⅝
Mark Res	6¼	6⅞
MacLean Hunter	10⅛	10½
Molson A	28¼	28½
Noma Ind A	7⅛	7¼
Noranda	17⅞	18
Noranda Forest	8¼	8⅝
Norcen Energy	23⅛	23⅛
Nova Corp	7⅞	7⅞
Oshawa	28⅛	28⅝
Pagurin A	6⅛	6¼
Placer Dome	13⅝	13⅝
Poco Petroleum	7⅛	7
PWA Corp	5⅞	5⅝
Quebec Sturgeon	0.25	0.25
Rayrock	6⅛	6⅛
Renaissance	14⅝	14¼
Rogers B	10¼	10⅝
Rothmans	70	N.Q.
Royal Bank Can	26⅞	26⅞
Royal TrustCo	9⅝	9½
Sceptre Res	2.85	2.85
Scott's Hosp	18½	18½
Seagram	129⅝	129⅝
Sears Can	13	12⅞
Shell Can	43	42⅝
Sherritt Gordon	8	7⅝
SHL Systemhse	5½	5⅝
Southam	16⅝	16½
Spar Aerospace	15⅝	15½
Stelco A	6⅛	6
Teck B	20⅝	20½
Thomson News	14⅝	14½
Toronto Domn	19⅝	19⅝
Torstar B	24	24½
TransAlta Util	12⅛	12⅛
TransCda Pipe	16½	16½
Trilon Finl A	18⅛	18¼
Trimac	8½	8⅝
Trizec A	13	12⅝
Unicorp A	N.A.	—
Woodward's Ltd	3.20	3.20

TSE 300 Index : 3512.00
Previous : 3532.18

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	830	830
Alusuisse	1080	1060
Leu Holdings	1750	1750
Brown Boveri	4820	4790
Ciba Geigy	3040	2990
CS Holding	1985	1980
Elektrow	2780	2800
Fischer	1330	1330
Interdiscount	3170	3180
Jacobs Suchard	8500	8500
Jelmoli	1580	1570
Landis Gyr	1140	1150
Moevenpick	4050	4100
Nestle	8560	8500
Oerlikon-B	425	420
Pargesa Hld	1280	1260
Roche Holding B	5000	4938
Safra Republic	88	87
Sandoz	2240	2240
Schindler	5100	5040
Sulzer	463	457
Surveillance	7530	7600
Swissair	765	770
SBC	334	333
Swiss Reinsur	532	538
Swiss Volksbank	1320	1310
Union Bank	3570	3560
Winterthur	3850	3790
Zurich Ins	2100	2080

SBS Index : 628.30
Previous : 626.50

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Aug. 26

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3.26	2.58½	Sep	3.01	3.09	3.01	3.06	+.06½
3.25	2.72½	Dec	3.16	3.23	3.15¾	3.20¾	+.07
3.70¼	2.79	Mar	3.21½	3.29½	3.21½	3.26½	+.07
3.31	2.80½	May	3.17½	3.24	3.17½	3.22	+.06½
3.11	2.79	Jul	3.06	3.12¾	3.06	3.11¼	+.07¼
3.14	2.92	Sep	3.15	3.19	3.14½	3.19	+.08½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,912
Prev. Day Open Int. 50,028 off 222

WHEAT (KCBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	3.08	3.15	3.07¾	3.15	+ .08¾
Dec	3.17½	3.21½	3.15	3.20½	+ .07½
Mar	3.20	3.25	3.19½	3.23¾	+ .05¾
May	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18	+ .04½
Jul	3.07	3.12	3.05½	3.11½	+ .07

Est.Sales Prv.Sales 6,290 Prev.Day Open Int 40,084 Chg. —262

CORN (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2.87½	2.18½	Sep	2.53½	2.57	2.50¼	2.54½	+.05
2.75	2.20	Dec	2.56½	2.61¼	2.55¼	2.58½	+.04
2.77¼	2.28½	Mar	2.64	2.68½	2.62½	2.65¾	+.03¾
2.79½	2.34¾	May	2.68½	2.72¾	2.67½	2.70¼	+.03¼
2.82	2.39½	Jul	2.71½	2.74½	2.70	2.72½	+.03
2.65	2.36½	Sep	2.58½	2.60	2.57	2.57	+.02
2.59¼	2.36½	Dec	2.54	2.56	2.52½	2.54	+.02

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 34,081
Prev. Day Open Int 212,809 off 3,175

SOYBEANS (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
6.54	5.13½	Sep	5.77	5.86½	5.74	5.82¾	+.15
6.74	5.17	Nov	5.90	5.98½	5.86½	5.94½	+.14¾
6.59	5.27½	Jan	6.03	6.08¾	5.98	6.05½	+.14¾
6.66	5.38	Mar	6.13	6.18	6.07½	6.14	+.13½
6.68	5.47	May	6.19½	6.25	6.16	6.21½	+.12¾
6.68	5.62½	Jul	6.24½	6.29½	6.22	6.26½	+.11½
6.60	5.90	Aug	6.21	6.28	6.21	6.28	+.18
6.28	5.57	Sep	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.07	+.06
6.20¾	5.52	Nov	6.05	6.10	6.03	6.07¼	+.06¾

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 28,748
Prev. Day Open Int. 81,930 off 2

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)
100 tons- dollars per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
195.20	160.00	Sep	184.00	186.50	182.50	185.40	+4.80
195.00	159.90	Oct	182.50	185.50	181.60	184.60	+4.40
196.50	160.00	Dec	183.20	185.70	181.70	184.40	+4.20
197.00	161.30	Jan	181.80	185.50	181.80	184.80	+4.80
1180.00	163.50	Mar	182.50	185.50	181.70	184.50	+4.20
194.00	164.50	May	181.50	184.80	181.50	184.50	+4.00
196.00	166.00	Jul	182.20	184.50	181.50	183.00	+3.00
182.00	172.50	Aug	182.50	184.50	182.50	183.50	+1.50
173.00	173.00	Sep				184.50	+5.00

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 22,789
Prev. Day Open Int. 54,534 up 1,902

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)
60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
25.10	18.37	Sep	20.30	20.65	20.17	20.52	+.55
24.90	18.50	Oct	20.45	20.82	20.33	20.69	+.54
24.05	18.81	Dec	20.82	21.22	20.67	21.04	+.55
24.15	19.00	Jan	21.00	21.28	20.90	21.22	+.54
24.10	19.32	Mar	21.45	21.67	21.23	21.55	+.47
23.90	19.62	May	21.75	21.75	21.65	21.70	+.48
24.30	19.90	Jul	21.90	22.00	21.90	22.00	+.50
22.10	20.05	Aug				22.02	+.47
21.60	21.20	Sep				22.02	+.47

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 18,643
Prev. Day Open Int. 70,392 up 2,019

Livestock

CATTLE (CME)
40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
76.90	68.62	Oct	71.85	72.07	70.95	71.25	—.97
77.00	71.15	Dec	74.15	74.30	73.65	74.00	—.47
76.70	71.00	Feb	72.85	72.90	72.20	72.55	—.50
77.00	72.10	Apr	73.50	73.50	72.97	73.12	—.53
75.15	70.25	Jun	71.35	71.35	70.90	71.12	—.48
72.60	69.57	Aug	69.75	69.75	69.75	69.75	—.20

Est. Sales 17,455 Prev. Sales 12,985
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,616 up 520

FEEDER CATTLE (CME)
44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90.15	80.70	Aug	87.85	87.90	87.52	87.47	—.30
88.95	79.75	Sep	85.40	85.85	85.15	85.37	—.55
88.30	80.20	Oct	84.80	84.92	84.15	84.40	—.80
88.10	80.90	Nov	84.35	84.45	83.65	83.77	—.85
87.80	80.80	Jan	84.00	84.10	83.50	83.52	—.88
87.10	80.27	Mar	82.72	82.85	82.45	82.70	—.62
87.00	79.95	Apr	82.50	82.50	82.20	82.22	—.62
84.50	78.95	May	81.90	82.00	81.40	81.10	—.82

Est. Sales 3,395 Prev. Sales 3,476
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,964 off 226

HOGS (CME)
40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
49.55	42.05	Oct	45.05	45.25	44.25	44.62	—.25
48.92	42.00	Dec	44.05	44.40	43.32	44.05	
48.25	41.60	Feb	43.65	43.70	42.90	43.32	—.20
46.62	40.70	Apr	42.10	42.25	41.62	41.90	—.20
50.60	45.55	Jun	46.28	46.20	46.00	45.92	—.13
48.20	45.60	Jul				46.05	
46.85	44.47	Aug				44.45	+.03

Est. Sales 4,778 Prev. Sales 3,833
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,456 off 701

PORK BELLIES (CME)
40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
63.00	43.80	Feb	47.20	48.00	46.00	47.80	+.75
61.00	43.80	Mar	47.00	47.50	45.55	47.35	+.60
58.20	44.50	May	48.00	48.25	47.20	48.45	+.70
57.00	44.90	Jul	47.90	48.50	47.05	48.00	+1.10
51.00	42.55	Aug	44.40	44.40	44.40	44.85	

Est. Sales 2,815 Prev. Sales 2,858
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,856 off 104

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE)
37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
113.50	77.60	Sep	82.50	84.55	81.50	83.65	+.75
116.00	81.40	Dec	85.50	88.40	84.75	86.95	+1.00
107.50	85.00	Mar	88.70	91.60	88.10	90.40	+1.15
108.00	87.40	May	90.60	93.40	90.50	92.95	+.85
108.00	90.50	Jul	96.00	96.50	95.50	95.50	+.50
108.00	92.25	Sep	96.50	97.75	96.50	97.75	+.35
103.25	98.00	Dec				103.00	+2.50

Est. Sales 9,405 Prev. Sales 9,416
Prev. Day Open Int. 39,792 off 538

SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE)
112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
14.40	7.45	Oct	8.62	8.85	8.54	8.83	+.21
10.14	7.56	Mar	8.20	8.38	8.19	8.36	+.11
9.77	7.65	May	8.16	8.36	8.15	8.35	+.15
9.85	7.80	Jul	8.16	8.36	8.16	8.34	+.12
9.00	7.93	Oct	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.33	+.11

Est. Sales 18,528 Prev. Sales 9,285
Prev. Day Open Int.102,663 up 259

COCOA (NYCSCE)
10 metric tons-$ per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1515	893	Sep	1020	1040	1020	1038	+11
1535	953	Dec	1073	1094	1066	1089	+19
1538	997	Mar	1123	1138	1123	1137	+17
1385	1026	May	1158	1167	1150	1166	+12
1385	1056	Jul	1190	1190	1190	1190	+15
1256	1080	Sep				1213	+15
1280	1119	Dec				1248	+20
1320	1272	Mar				1290	+20
1336	1210	May				1315	+20
1352	1294	Jul				1336	+20

Est. Sales 1,701 Prev. Sales 3,011
Prev. Day Open Int. 49,950 up 159

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE)
15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
127.00	106.00	Sep	119.25	119.25	118.60	118.60	—.55
121.00	111.00	Nov	117.00	117.20	114.50	114.50	—.20
120.50	112.65	Jan	115.00	115.20	114.50	114.50	—.30
120.80	113.60	Mar	116.40	116.40	115.65	115.75	—.25
120.00	115.00	May				116.40	—.10
119.00	115.25	Jul				116.40	—.10
		Sep				116.40	—.10
		Nov				116.40	—.10
		Jan				116.40	—.10

Est. Sales 750 Prev. Sales 702
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,764 off 25

Metals

HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX)
25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
109.00	96.10	Aug	101.60	101.60	101.40	101.45	+.05
110.50	9.20	Sep	101.20	101.50	101.10	101.75	+.05
106.90	95.30	Oct	100.80	100.80	100.80	100.65	+.05
105.00	95.10	Nov				100.10	+.15
108.50	94.50	Dec	99.50	100.05	99.50	99.85	+.35
104.50	95.00	Jan				99.45	+.40
105.10	95.00	Feb				99.00	+.45
106.80	93.90	Mar	98.50	98.50	98.45	98.50	+.40
99.10	93.50	Apr				98.10	+.45
106.20	93.30	May				97.65	+.40
97.70	95.10	Jun				97.30	+.45
103.80	92.80	Jul	97.20	97.20	97.20	96.95	+.45
103.45	92.80	Sep	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.40	+.50
100.50	91.60	Dec				95.70	+.50
95.80	2.58	Jan				95.35	+.35
96.65	92.80	Mar	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	+.50
93.70	93.70	May				94.70	+.40

Est. Sales 2,200 Prev. Sales 3,623
Prev. Day Open Int.

SILVER (COMEX)
5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
446.0	388.0	Aug				393.0	—6
654.0	367.5	Sep	395.0	396.0	392.0	393.3	—7
398.0	398.0	Oct				395.2	—7
623.5	374.0	Dec	401.0	403.0	398.5	400.0	—7
596.0	399.0	Jan				401.5	—7
613.0	382.0	Mar	409.5	409.5	406.0	406.7	—7
589.0	385.0	May	411.0	412.0	410.0	411.4	—7
557.8	395.0	Jul	416.5	416.5	416.5	416.1	—7
483.0	412.0	Sep				421.0	—6
507.0	408.0	Dec	430.0	430.0	428.5	428.6	—5
505.0	440.0	Jan				431.3	—5
513.0	434.0	Mar				436.6	—4
473.0	440.0	May				442.5	—5

Est. Sales 12,000 Prev. Sales 16,226
Prev. Day Open Int.

PLATINUM (NYME)
50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
513.00	330.00	Oct	336.00	338.00	335.30	337.80	+3.00
451.50	334.50	Jan	341.40	342.00	340.00	342.00	+2.90
438.50	339.50	Apr	344.50	346.00	344.50	345.70	+2.90
427.50	342.00	Jul	348.50	348.50	348.50	349.70	+2.90
404.00	365.00	Oct				356.70	+2.90

Est. Sales 1,114 Prev. Sales 2,808
Prev. Day Open Int. 19,029 off 172

PALLADIUM (NYME)
100 troy oz- dollars per oz

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
119.40	77.50	Sep	81.50	81.50	80.80	80.55	+.40
114.50	78.00	Dec	81.50	81.75	81.10	81.25	
135.75	80.30	Mar	82.50	82.50	82.00	82.05	
101.75	86.50	Jun				83.55	

Est. Sales 559 Prev. Sales 275
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,257 off 59

GOLD (COMEX)
100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
468.00	333.90	Aug	354.50	354.50	354.10	355.20	+1.80
375.00	353.00	Sep				355.20	+1.70
476.00	354.00	Oct	356.00	357.10	355.60	357.00	+1.70
483.00	357.10	Dec	359.20	360.50	359.00	360.30	+1.70
456.50	360.70	Feb	362.30	363.50	362.30	363.50	+1.70
446.00	364.10	Apr				366.50	+1.70
467.00	368.00	Jun	368.80	370.00	368.80	369.70	+1.70
426.50	370.30	Aug	371.80	371.80	371.80	373.00	+1.80
410.80	379.00	Oct				376.10	+1.80
406.80	379.30	Dec	378.00	379.30	378.00	379.40	+1.80
404.20	404.20	Feb				382.90	+1.80
410.00	388.50	Apr				386.30	+1.80
411.80	388.00	Jun				389.80	+1.80

Est. Sales 6,000 Prev. Sales 20,621
Prev. Day Open Int.

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM)
$1 million- pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
95.12	91.60	Sep	94.66	94.67	94.60	94.61	—.06
95.20	92.24	Dec	94.57	94.58	94.52	94.53	—.03
95.20	93.42	Mar	94.59	94.59	94.54	94.54	—.04
94.65	93.15	Jun				94.27	—.04
94.08	93.67	Sep				93.88	—.03

Est. Sales 9,296 Prev. Sales 8,343
Prev. Day Open Int. 54,674 off 1,101

5 YR. TREASURY (CBT)
$100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
103.200	98.275	Sep	102.090	102.095	102.015	102.020	—.075
102.150	98.190	Dec	101.170	101.180	101.125	101.130	—.060
99.290	99.250	Mar				100.250	—.050

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 18,285
Prev. Day Open Int. 84,800 off 2,599

10 YR. TREASURY (CBT)
$100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
101-16	96-1	Sep	100-10	100-11	100	100	—9
100-24	95-15	Dec	99-19	99-20	99-10	99-11	—8
99-19	95-8	Mar				98-24	—8
98-13	98-11	Jun				98-5	—8

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 35,452
Prev. Day Open Int.101,089 up 4,198

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT)
(8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
99-5	85-29	Sep	97-11	97-11	97	97-2	—6
98-20	85-19	Dec	96-17	96-17	96-6	96-9	—5
98-13	85-14	Mar	95-23	95-26	95-18	95-18	—5
97-19	85-3	Jun	95	95-3	94-27	94-27	—5
95-8	87-14	Sep	94-12	94-12	94-7	94-7	—5
94-20	85-6	Dec	93-25	93-25	93-22	93-22	—4
94-26	90-16	Mar				93-7	—4
92-29	90-22	Jun				92-24	—4
91	90	Sep				92-10	—4
		Dec				91-29	—4
90-7	90	Mar				91-17	—4

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 353,485
Prev. Day Open Int.342,828 off 3,766

MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT)
$1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
93-26	84-7	Sep	93-6	93-7	92-31	93-1	—3
93	88-16	Dec	92-5	92-5	91-31	92	—3
92-10	88	Mar	91-24	91-24	91-17	91-17	—3
		Jun				91-17	—28

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,430
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,828 off 288

EURODOLLARS (IMM)
$1 million-pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
94.48	90.04	Sep	94.22	94.23	94.19	94.20	—.02
94.22	90.84	Dec	93.87	93.89	93.85	93.86	—.01
94.23	90.09	Mar	93.91	93.92	93.87	93.87	—.02
93.90	90.35	Jun	93.60	93.61	93.55	93.56	—.03
93.45	90.32	Sep	93.19	93.19	93.13	93.14	—.04
92.92	90.24	Dec	92.69	92.69	92.61	92.62	—.06
92.77	90.28	Mar	92.58	92.58	92.50	92.51	—.04
92.50	90.27	Jun	92.31	92.31	92.23	92.24	—.06
92.24	90.27	Sep	92.05	92.06	91.99	91.99	—.06
91.93	90.22	Dec	91.75	91.76	91.69	91.69	—.06
91.94	90.24	Mar	91.77	91.78	91.72	91.71	—.06
91.84	90.40	Jun	91.68	91.68	91.62	91.62	—.05
91.70	90.36	Sep	91.57	91.57	91.51	91.50	—.05
91.49	90.71	Dec	91.35	91.35	91.30	91.29	—.05
91.52	90.75	Mar	91.39	91.39	91.33	91.32	—.05
91.45	90.71	Jun	91.32	91.32	91.26	91.25	—.05

Est. Sales 84,203 Prev. Sales268,736
Prev. Day Open Int.899,977 off 1,375

BRITISH POUND (IMM)
$ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1.9340	1.5824	Sep	1.6710	1.6774	1.6682	1.6764	+48
1.7900	1.5670	Dec	1.6524	1.6576	1.6480	1.6568	+48
1.6700	1.5670	Mar				1.6408	+48

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 13,784
Prev. Day Open Int. 20,506 up 899

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM)
$ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.8750	.7985	Sep	.8722	.8731	.8720	.8729	+5
.8688	.8175	Dec	.8664	.8671	.8661	.8670	+6
.8630	.8268	Mar				.8618	+7
.8585	.8330	Jun				.8566	+8
.8525	.8420	Sep				.8518	+9

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 2,453
Prev. Day Open Int. 27,069 up 24

GERMAN MARK (IMM)
$ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.6810	.5401	Sep	.5699	.5719	.5692	.5713	+2
.6770	.5365	Dec	.5648	.5668	.5643	.5668	+7
.5840	.5353	Mar	.5604	.5616	.5595	.5619	+3
.5610	.5322	Jun				.5576	+6

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 39,626
Prev. Day Open Int. 75,747 up 215

JAPANESE YEN (IMM)
$ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
007870	.007003	Sep	.007293	.007303	.007290	.007300	+3
07559	.006997	Dec	.007270	.007279	.007265	.007274	+4
007315	.007000	Mar	.007263	.007263	.007263	.007266	+4
007281	.007150	Jun				.007260	
		Sep				.007267	+3

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 10,798
Prev. Day Open Int. 52,445 up 434

SWISS FRANC (IMM)
$ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.8055	.6254	Sep	.6538	.6567	.6518	.6557	+19
.8090	.6240	Dec	.6500	.6531	.6480	.6521	+19
.6995	.6267	Mar	.6460	.6460	.6460	.6495	+19

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 19,188
Prev. Day Open Int. 35,590 up 885

Industrials

COTTON 2 (NYCE)
50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
83.30	62.30	Oct	63.75	64.25	63.65	64.23	+.83
76.35	63.51	Dec	64.68	65.05	64.35	64.90	—.03
77.15	64.65	Mar	65.80	66.25	65.66	66.05	—.05
92.25	65.10	May	66.50	66.87	66.35	66.85	—.02
77.70	66.50	Jul	67.20	67.50	67.00	67.50	+.10
70.60	66.35	Oct				66.75	—.35
69.00	65.65	Dec	66.50	66.85	66.25	66.70	—.25

Est. Sales 3,000 Prev. Sales 3,960
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,438 up 56

HEATING OIL (NYME)
42,000 gal- cents per gal

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
84.28	50.25	Sep	62.20	62.40	61.80	62.40	+.40
85.00	51.30	Oct	63.10	63.25	62.75	63.20	+.30
78.00	52.30	Nov	64.00	64.35	64.00	64.15	+.15
82.62	53.30	Dec	65.00	65.35	64.80	65.35	+.35
69.10	53.40	Jan	65.05	65.35	65.00	65.35	+.21
67.30	52.25	Feb	63.75	64.00	63.65	64.00	+.41
64.50	51.40	Mar	60.90	61.30	61.80	61.20	+.26
61.80	50.00	Apr	58.90	58.90	58.84	58.98	+.27
59.98	48.25	May	57.10	57.30	57.10	57.30	+.31
58.50	48.00	Jun	56.10	56.55	56.10	56.55	+.46
58.30	51.60	Jul	55.75	55.75	55.75	55.75	+.17

Est. Sales 17,155 Prev. Sales 23,915
Prev. Day Open Int.130,779

CRUDE OIL (NYME)
1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
28.40	17.04	Oct	21.88	22.00	21.85	21.98	+.17
28.10	17.20	Nov	21.78	21.89	21.74	21.86	+.16
27.70	17.10	Dec	21.60	21.74	21.59	21.73	+.16
27.60	17.25	Jan	21.47	21.60	21.46	21.60	+.16
27.00	17.50	Feb	21.34	21.45	21.33	21.46	+.14
26.75	17.25	Mar	21.19	21.27	21.19	21.27	+.10
26.50	17.50	Apr	21.05	21.10	21.05	21.06	+.08
24.60	17.30	May	20.94	21.01	20.94	21.01	+.10
24.50	17.70	Jun	20.85	20.85	20.85	20.85	+.01
21.33	17.75	Aug	20.72	20.72	20.72	20.72	+.01
24.00	18.25	Dec	20.80	20.80	20.80	20.80	+.08

Est. Sales 33,007 Prev. Sales 48,782
Prev. Day Open Int.253,084

UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME)
42,000 gal- cents per gal

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
67.00	51.60	Sep	68.30	68.35	66.60	67.30	—.77
66.75	49.75	Oct	64.40	64.50	63.75	64.10	—.33
64.75	48.60	Nov	61.70	61.80	61.30	61.80	+.28
75.25	47.75	Dec	59.65	60.00	59.65	60.00	+.35
61.40	47.00	Jan	58.70	59.10	58.50	58.90	+.05
61.35	50.70	Feb	58.60	59.20	58.60	59.10	+.15
63.00	58.60	Jul	61.60	61.60	61.60	61.60	+1.00

Est. Sales 22,058 Prev. Sales 21,537
Prev. Day Open Int. 85,492 off 316

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
396.50	304.00	Sep	394.75	395.45	393.60	394.50	—.15
399.40	321.75	Dec	397.70	398.15	396.40	397.25	—.15
401.05	380.00	Mar	400.10	400.10	400.10	400.15	—.10
400.40	392.50	Jun				404.15	—.05

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 48,787
Prev. Day Open Int.153,211 up 1,335

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
217.25	173.10	Sep	216.10	216.50	215.50	216.05	
218.50	175.50	Dec	217.40	217.40	216.80	217.45	+.05
219.05	207.20	Mar	218.95	218.95	218.40	218.80	+.05
218.20	208.90	Jun				220.15	+.05

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,595
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,861

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,022.90	1,022.80
Reuters	1,644.00	1,644.00
Dow Jones Futures	121.94	121.43
Comm. Research	211.42	209.70

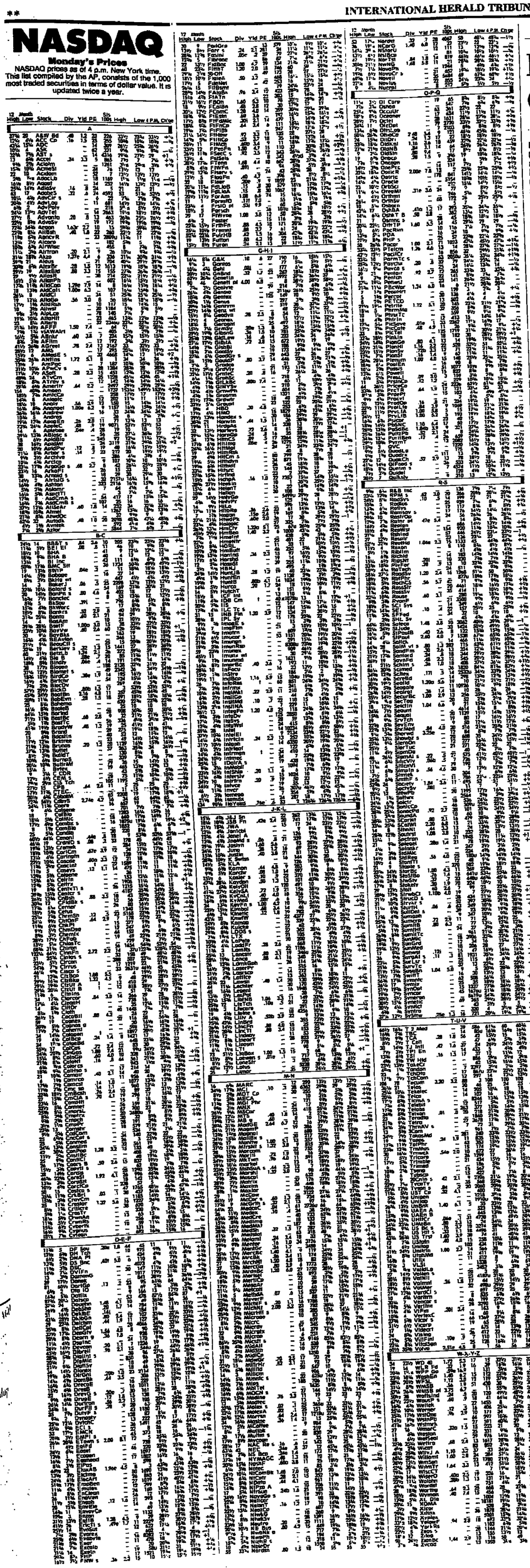
Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

NASDAQ

Monday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.



De Benedetti Bank Covers Its Losses

Reuters

ZURICH — Owners of the troubled Banque Dumenil Leblé (Suisse) SA, which is controlled by a Carlo De Benedetti company, have paid 120 million Swiss francs ($78.6 million) to cover losses and avoid closure, a Swiss official said Monday.

Daniel Zuberbühler, deputy director of the Swiss Banking Commission, confirmed that the commission had set the stockholders of the Geneva-based bank a deadline to provide fresh funds.

"These were paid in by the shareholders on Aug. 19," he said. "Therefore the threatened withdrawal of the banking license won't happen."

Swiss newspapers have reported that the bank might have lost 80 million to 100 million francs in a fraud involving Italian stocks.

The bank said at the end of last week that it was taking court action against those responsible. No further comment was available from its headquarters on Monday.

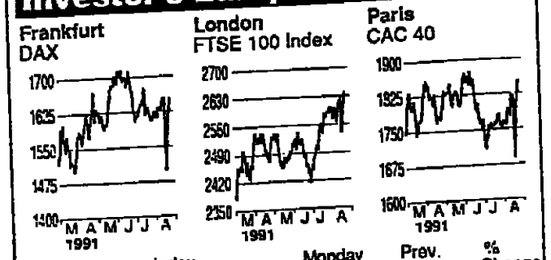
Banque Dumenil Leblé (Suisse) was formed this summer when Banque Dumenil Leblé of Paris, controlled by Mr. De Benedetti's French holding company, Compagnies Européennes Réunies, teamed up with Alain Dumenil, the financier who built the French bank before selling out to Cerus.

The French bank merged its Swiss private banking subsidiary, DL Bank (Suisse), with Assets Development Bank SA, a Swiss private and corporate finance bank controlled by Mr. Dumenil, to form the new entity.

Newspapers have said the alleged fraud involved Assets Development Bank's transactions with Italian clients before the merger.

In Paris, Cerus said the Dumenil Leblé affair "will not have any significant consequences on the net asset value of the Cerus group."

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	91.70	91.60	+0.11
Brussels	Stock Index	5,619.67	5,612.65	+0.13
Frankfurt	DAX	1,654.19	1,627.24	+1.66
Frankfurt	FAZ	688.21	677.45	+1.59
Helsinki	HEX	973.10	973.70	-0.06
London	Financial Times 30	Closed	2,069.30	-
London	FTSE 100	Closed	2,640.70	-
Madrid	General Index	273.66	269.98	+1.36
Milan	MIB	1,069.00	1,068.00	+0.09
Paris	CAC 40	1,853.38	1,833.45	+1.09
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1,088.90	1,076.50	+1.15
Vienna	Stock Index	526.59	522.31	+0.82
Zurich	SBS	628.30	626.50	+0.29

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Lithuania Asks Return of Gold

Reuters

PARIS — Lithuania will reclaim gold deposited with France's central bank before it was annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940, its representative in Paris said Monday.

The gold "belongs to the Lithuanian state," the emissary, Richard Backis, said on French radio. He said this principle had been "clearly expressed" by President François Mitterrand.

Foreign ministry sources said France had 2.2 tons of Lithuanian gold, deposited between 1926 and 1932 when it was a sovereign state. At market prices, that amount is worth about $25 million.

Some VIAG Units Lag in Profits

Reuters

BONN — VIAG AG, the German industrial conglomerate, said Monday that its group net profit in the first six months of the year rose 26.8 percent over the comparable 1990 period.

"Earnings developments in the period met our expectations, but not in all divisions," VIAG said. It posted group net profit in the first half of 189 million Deutsche marks ($109.2 million), up from 149 million DM.

Sales outside the conglomerate rose 30.5 percent, to 11.66 billion DM, partly reflecting recent acquisitions. These included the purchases of Union Air/Gerlach Air from Nedlloyd Groep and Continental Can Europe from Continental Can Co. of the United States. Viag also purchased majority stakes in two metal-working concerns from the Thurn und Taxis family.

Analysts said VIAG's new business, especially in packaging and glass, was contributing to the group's strong earnings expansion, while earnings in its traditional divisions — energy, aluminum and chemicals — were stagnating. But the outlook for the rest of the year remained strong.

"We are expecting a clear rise in VIAG's 1991 group net profit," said Michael Broeker, at Bank Julius Baer AG in Frankfurt. "It'll be over 30 percent.

Earnings in the energy sector rose in the first half, with electricity deliveries up about 5 percent and natural-gas deliveries up about 12 percent.

Lower prices in the international market pushed down earnings in the aluminum division.

Earnings fell in the chemicals division, particularly in North America, and unfavorable developments in the metals market affected sales.

In the glass division, earnings more than doubled. Sales also rose sharply, due to internal growth and the acquisition of Tettauer Glashuettenwerke, it said.

The consolidation of Union Air Transport was a decisive factor behind the rise in trading sales, it said. But earnings from the division were still unsatisfactory due to recession in the North American steel industry.

Fixed-asset investment, which surged to 704 million DM from 415 million DM, included the construction of an aluminum mill in Canada and expansion of aluminum rolling capacity.

Calvet Urges Revision Of EC-Japan Car Pact

Reuters

PARIS — The European Community will eventually be forced to renegotiate its agreement on Japanese car imports, the head of Peugeot SA said on Monday.

Calling the accord absurd and vague, the automaker's chairman, Jacques Calvet, told reporters, "It is clear that the EC will have to reopen this dossier. I think the accord will be reviewed from A to Z."

He bitterly attacked the agreement when it was unveiled late in July, saying it would allow Japanese carmakers to invade the EC market without extracting concessions from Tokyo.

Mr. Calvet said on Monday that Brussels and Tokyo had radically different interpretations of the unwritten agreement.

While some EC governments — including France — have said the accord would limit both imports of Japanese cars and their production within the EC through 1999, Mr. Calvet said Japanese carmakers believed that there were no limits on output within the EC and, therefore, no limits on sales.

It also appeared that no curbs were placed on imports of Japanese cars made in the United States, Mr. Calvet said.

The Peugeot chairman also said he expected the European car market to shrink by between 1.5 and 3 percent in 1991 from 1990.

Luxembourg Banks Slump

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — Net profits in Luxembourg's banking sector fell 20 percent in 1990, reflecting increases in costs and loan-loss provisions, the Luxembourg Monetary Institute said Monday in its annual report.

Net profits fell to a provisional 19.1 billion francs ($537 million) last year from 23.89 billion francs in 1989.

The report said the figures excluded Luxembourg-registered Bank of Credit & Commerce International, whose operations were shut down in a coordinated move by central banks of several countries in July.

Loan-loss provisions rose mainly because of larger country risks with the inclusion of the Soviet Union and a fall in securities prices.

Berlin Sells Some Holdings

Reuters

BERLIN — The city of Berlin will sell part of its holdings in two banks and a gas utility to raise 600 million Deutsche marks ($343 million), the mayor said on Monday.

The mayor, Eberhard Diepgen, said the sales were intended to help make up a big revenue shortfall in the city's budget.

He said the city would sell to private investors a further stake in Berliner Bank AG, in which Berlin now has a 74 percent interest. The city sold a 26 percent stake to investors in 1984. The bank was founded in 1950.

He said the city would also sell stakes in GASAG, the municipal gas utility, and Berliner Pfandbrief-Bank.

Berlin government sources said the city would cut its stake in Berliner Bank to 51 percent and was likely to retain a similar holding in the other two companies.

Berliner Bank's parent company profit rose 16 percent to 43 million DM in 1990.

TO OUR READERS IN BUDAPEST

Hand delivery of the IHT is now available on the day of publication. Call today: 175-7735

BSL

BUSINESS STUDIES ARE FAR TOO IMPORTANT TO BE LEFT TO THEORETICIANS ONLY SENIOR EXECUTIVES WITH MANY YEARS OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE TEACH AT BSL.

• PRAGMATIC • GLOBAL • STRATEGIC

• **BSL OFFERS** - Full time BBA/BS and MBA degree programs; Saturday, Evening and Seminar MBA and DBA programs.

Applications and inquiries to:

ADMISSIONS OFFICER (IHT), BSL - BUSINESS SCHOOL LAUSANNE

Avenue Edouard Dapples 38, 1002 LAUSANNE, Switzerland.

Tel: 41 21 - 617 3833 Fax: 41 21 - 617 3837

MARUSAN ASIA GROWTH FUND

Fonds Commun de Placement

Registered Office:
7, rue du Marché-aux-Herbes
L-1728 Luxembourg

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all investors in the Marusan Asia Growth Fund. All shareholders noted on the register as at close of business on August 9th 1991 will receive a dividend payment.

Details of the dividend

Ex-dividend date:
August 12th, 1991
Payment date:
August 26th, 1991
Amount of dividend:
USD 0.12 per unit

Registered shareholders will be automatically sent payment. Holders of bearer shares are asked to present coupon No 2 to:

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg
2 boulevard Royal
L-2953 Luxembourg

or any other Banque Internationale à Luxembourg banking office.

By order of the Board of the Managing Company Wardley Asia Investment Services (Luxembourg) SA.

Luxembourg, August 12th 1991

ELYSEES COURT TERME, SICAV,

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
Siège social : L-2132 Luxembourg, 8 Avenue Marie-Thérèse
R.C. Luxembourg B.25.863

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à

l'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE STATUTAIRE

de notre société qui aura lieu le 3 septembre 1991 à 11 hrs au siège social, avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

Ordre du jour

1. **Examen du rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration, du rapport du Réviseur d'Entreprises agréée, des comptes annuels, annexes et de l'affectation des résultats.**
2. **Décharge aux administrateurs pour leur mandat.**
3. **Renouvellement du mandat du Réviseur d'Entreprises agréée pour une année.**
4. **Questions diverses.**

Les actionnaires sont avertis qu'il n'y a pas de quorum pour délibérer valablement et que les résolutions sont prises à la simple majorité des actions présentes ou représentées.

Les détenteurs d'actions au porteur sont obligés de déposer leurs titres cinq jours avant l'Assemblée auprès de:

CCF Luxembourg S.A.
8 Avenue Marie-Thérèse
L-2132 Luxembourg

Le Conseil d'Aministration

ELYSEES MONETAIRE, SICAV,

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
Siège social: L-2132 Luxembourg, 8 Avenue Marie-Thérèse
R.C. Luxembourg B.25.791

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à

l'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE STATUTAIRE

de notre société qui aura lieu le 3 septembre 1991 à 10 H au siège social, avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

Ordre du jour

1. **Examen du rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration, du rapport du Réviseur d'Entreprises agréée, des comptes annuels, annexes et de l'affectation des résultats.**
2. **Décharge aux administrateurs pour leur mandat.**
3. **Renouvellement du mandat du Réviseur d'Entreprises agréée pour une année.**
4. **Questions diverses.**

Les Actionnaires sont avertis qu'il n'y a pas de quorum pour délibérer valablement et que les résolutions sont prises à la simple majorité des actions présentes ou représentées.

Les détenteurs d'actions au porteur sont obligés de déposer leurs titres cinq jours avant l'Assemblée auprès de:

CCF Luxembourg S.A.
8 Avenue Marie-Thérèse
L-2132 Luxembourg

Le Conseil d'Aministration

Creditors From Past Haunt Plucky UPI

By Alex S. Jones
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — United Press International, the news agency that has stubbornly refused to die despite chronic financial distress, faces a new crisis from old creditors demanding it redeem stock they hold at a cost of up to $2 million.

The demand could push UPI to seek protection for a second time from creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. That could cost the agency many remaining customers and finally force it out of business after 84 years.

One UPI executive, who spoke on condition of anonymity, estimated the agency had $8 million to $10 million in current debt, not counting the $2 million needed to redeem the stock.

In recent months, Pieter VanBennekom, UPI's 46-year-old chief executive, has been on a frenzied worldwide mission to find a buyer or consortium to acquire the news agency.

On Friday, in a message sent to employees around the world, Mr. VanBennekom referred to the situation as "fluid and very complex" and added, "Our efforts have not yielded at this point an agreement with any new owners, though important discussions are under way."

Last week, Editor & Publisher magazine, a trade publication for the newspaper industry, identified Toronto Sun Corp. as a possible participant in a plan to acquire UPI.

The company's chairman, J. Douglas Creighton, said he was "very interested in seeing UPI continue," but that "we're not able to be a substantial player" and would participate in a buyout only if a big investor took the lead.

Executives familiar with the sales effort said Mr. VanBennekom was trying to interest prospective buyers in joining a group called Worldwide Media Investors, which would acquire UPI's assets.

The assets of the company consist mainly of its familiar name, employees and stringers who give it a worldwide newsgathering ability, and contracts with roughly 1,800 customers.

Though UPI's epitaph has been written repeatedly in the last decade, it has survived, largely because of the tenacity of its staff.

UPI's staff of full-time employees has shrunk to about 450 from roughly 1,600 since the company was acquired in 1988 by Infotechnology Inc., which itself filed for Chapter 11 protection this spring. Much of the news agency's reporting now is done by part-time stringers.

Before Infotechnology's bankruptcy, UPI tried to shift its focus and save money by scaling back its comprehensive state coverage, concentrating on regions where it had customers and creating new services, such as coverage of environmental affairs for corporations.

But the number of customers who subscribed to UPI's full array of services has diminished, and there is no money available to develop new areas. In a painful blow, the American Football Coaches Association announced in June that USA Today would replace UPI in conducting its weekly poll ranking college football teams.

Though UPI's epitaph has been written repeatedly in the last decade, it has survived, largely because of the tenacity of its staff.

"I have a fondness for UPI," said Gerald L. Warren, editor of The San Diego Union, who added that he takes every news service that UPI offers because he believes The Associated Press needs competition.

In 1985, UPI filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy with liabilities in excess of $40 million owed to more than 300 creditors. When it emerged from bankruptcy in 1986, and its reorganization plan included issuing creditors 100,000 shares of stock that UPI said it would redeem on demand after June 11, 1991, for $20 a share.

Dennis M. O'Dea, a lawyer from Keck, Mahin & Cate in Chicago who represents the creditors, said he notified UPI two weeks ago that the creditors wish to redeem 56,000 shares, and he estimated they would probably seek redemption of at least 26,000 additional shares.

He said that UPI had up to 90 days to redeem the shares and that the creditors were willing to negotiate. But thus far, he said, UPI's only response has been to plead "financial distress."

Mr. O'Dea said that while he did not think it was necessarily in the creditors' interest to have UPI re-enter bankruptcy proceedings, he said it was not unusual for companies that had emerged from Chapter 11 to file for it again.

"Right now, the clock is running as far as we're concerned," he said.

Traders Think Salomon's Mozer Acted Alone

By Sarah Bartlett
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Wall Street bond traders have two theories about what happened at Salomon Brothers Inc. One is the conspiracy theory. The other involves Paul W. Mozer.

The conspiracy theory contends Salomon was deliberately trying to manipulate the Treasury market for its own gain and that if the top brass did not actually encourage it, they at least looked the other way.

The second theory is that Mr. Mozer, former head of Salomon's government-bond trading desk, acted without permission and that senior managers had no knowledge that a cowboy in their midst was continually flouting Treasury rules.

Much of the evidence made public to date supports the Mozer theory. But even if this theory is correct, it fails to explain why John H. Gutfreund, the firm's former chairman, and three top executives waited more than three months before telling federal officials about the improper actions and taking steps to see they did not happen again.

Friends and former colleagues said the longer Mr. Mozer held his job, the more consumed he became. His business was buying bonds to keep Salomon's shelves filled with inventory that could be sold for a profit. That meant being aggressive.

For the head of a government-bond desk like Mr. Mozer, the object at a Treasury auction was to bid as low a price as possible for the bonds, without bidding so low as to lose out on the sale. High bidders get all the bonds they ask for, and the Treasury prorates what is left when it hits the lowest accepted price.

Mr. Mozer gradually began putting in low bids for larger and larger amounts. When the Treasury came to his low bid and awarded him a percentage of it, he would often end up with more bonds than competitors, all bought at the cheapest price.

By July 1990, according to bond market participants, Mr. Mozer's bids had gone off the charts. In one auction for $5 billion of 30-year Resolution Funding Corp. bonds, Salomon, under Mr. Mozer's direction, was said to have bid an astonishing $15 billion. "He embarrassed the Treasury," said one Salomon trader.

In fact, the Treasury got so annoyed with Mr. Mozer at that auction that the next day it instituted a rule limiting participants to bids for 35 percent of an issue at any one price level.

Salomon executives who have examined what happened said they now believe that Mr. Mozer was determined to show he could get around the regulations.

No one at Salomon has suggested that there were any problems with Treasury bids until the auction last December, after the rules had changed. That month, according to Salomon, Mr. Mozer submitted a bid of 35 percent for the firm in an $8.57 billion auction of four-year notes.

At some point, he took a fateful step: He submitted another bid for $1 billion using the name of a customer without authorization. The bids together comprised 46 percent of the issue.

In February, when the Treasury was issuing $9.04 billion of five-year notes, Mr. Mozer submitted a bid in Salomon's name for 35 percent, and two others each at the maximum level of 35 percent in the names of customers who had not authorized such bids. One was Mercury Asset Management Group, an affiliate of S.G. Warburg & Co. of Britain.

The Treasury Department had apparently noticed something unusual.

Sometime in April, according to Salomon, Mr. Mozer received a copy of a letter from the Treasury reminding Mercury Asset Management that any bids submitted by the affiliate should be lumped with Warburg's bid so that the total bid by both parent and affiliate did not exceed 35 percent of the auction.

To anyone who knew that bids had been submitted in customers' names without their knowledge, the letter was a clear sign of trouble ahead. "If you were Mr. Mozer and you got that letter, you would know you had a problem," said Warren E. Buffett, the respected investor who has become Salomon's chairman.

COUP: *It Was Business as Usual for Dealmakers as Soviet Tanks Rolled In*

(Continued from first finance page)

largely among companies that were involved in making products for the military. "The military sector has the best management, the best access to resources," Mr. LeBaron said.

Besides Leningrad Optical, Mr. LeBaron named two other companies in which he was committed to investing. One was Leninitz, a Leningrad-based company that he said was the "closest thing to a Soviet analog to General Electric," with interests ranging from high-technology items to consumer goods and including a growing operation in financial services.

The other is an amalgam of Kiev Aircraft Production Works and the Tupolev Design Bureau. He said Kiev Aircraft would stop making its flagship product — the largest military cargo plane in the world — and concentrate on a 100-seat commercial aircraft, to be available in both jet and turbo-prop models. The two enterprises are being combined because Tupolev had designed the planes that Kiev built, he said.

In each case, Mr. LeBaron said, Batterymarch is attempting to find a Western partner to provide investments and marketing help. In addition, the Soviet Companies Fund will make direct investments in the firms.

When Mr. LeBaron and his colleagues were in Kiev on Wednesday, they met with officials of the Ukrainian government, who said they were determined to declare their independence from the Soviet Union but stressed that their intention should not affect investment plans, Mr. LeBaron said. The Ukrainian parliament did declare independence on Saturday and set a referendum on the issue.

Mr. LeBaron said his group heard Mr. Gorbachev had been replaced while they were having breakfast Monday at a house used by Batterymarch in Moscow. Later that day, when the group met with officials of a company on the outskirts of Moscow, "we first noticed tanks guarding a power station, and it was not until that point that we began thinking this was more than a normal change of government."

The first announcements had simply said Mr. Gorbachev was ill and was being replaced by his vice president.

Mr. LeBaron said that as the group continued its meetings during the week, only one of dozens of companies, a maker of subway cars, canceled a scheduled appointment.

BUCKY: *Claims and Denials as a Carbon Breakthrough Moves to Market*

(Continued from first finance page)

of simpler layers of carbon to enclose the technetium, their patents did not cover fullerene production because they are too vague.

Mr. Jacob said that Research Corp.'s main concern was to make sure that lots of researchers were busy with projects that would eventually lead to commercially valuable products.

The Huffman-Kratschmer patent application was filed more than a year ago, but the patent has not yet been issued.

Improved versions of that device are being used by two companies to generate most of the commercially available fullerenes. Materials & Electrochemical Research Corp. of Tucson is working under a license from Research Corp. Texas Fullerenes Corp. is not, although it has discussed a possible licensing agreement.

Other companies are also vying for patents. Another startup, Research Materials Inc. of Littleton, Colorado, recently began selling fullerenes made by an entirely different process.

Christopher Pillow, the company's president, said the process, unlike the others, makes buckyballs continuously instead of in batches. One other firm, TDA Research Inc. of Wheatridge, Colorado, is seeking to develop a process that could work continuously by simply burning carbon-containing materials.

The patent concerns will turn out to be largely academic if fullerenes fail to live up to their promise. More likely, they will find a number of specialty markets, like lubrication. Researchers have suggested that buckyballs blanketed with flourine atoms would be even more slippery than Teflon, which is a carbon-flourine compound.

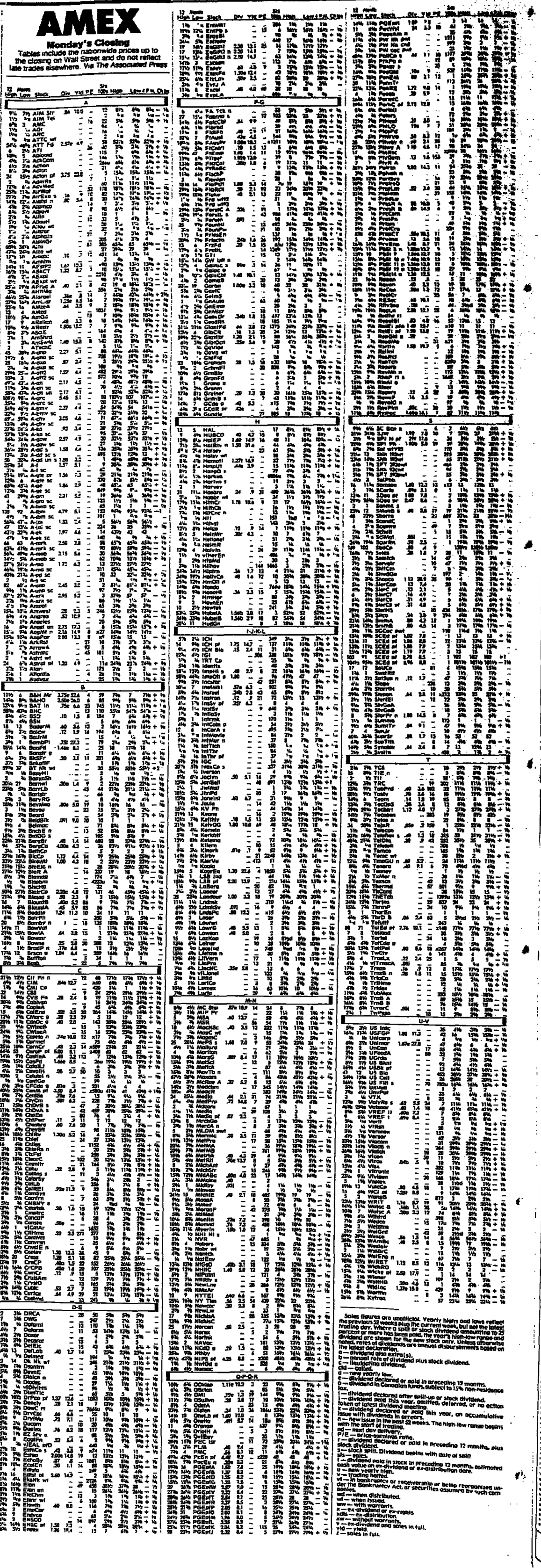
So far, the research surprises that keep popping up create more visions than discouragement. Robert Whetten of the University of California at Los Angeles recently discovered that C-76, the fullerene formed from 76 carbon atoms, can be unwound into a double helix structure resembling DNA.

C-76 appears to be the smallest of an unknown number of fullerenes shaped like closed cylinders and likely to be unusually strong polarizers of light, Mr. Whetten said. This ability to confine the direction of light waves could be useful in telecommunications systems based on optical fibers.

AMEX

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

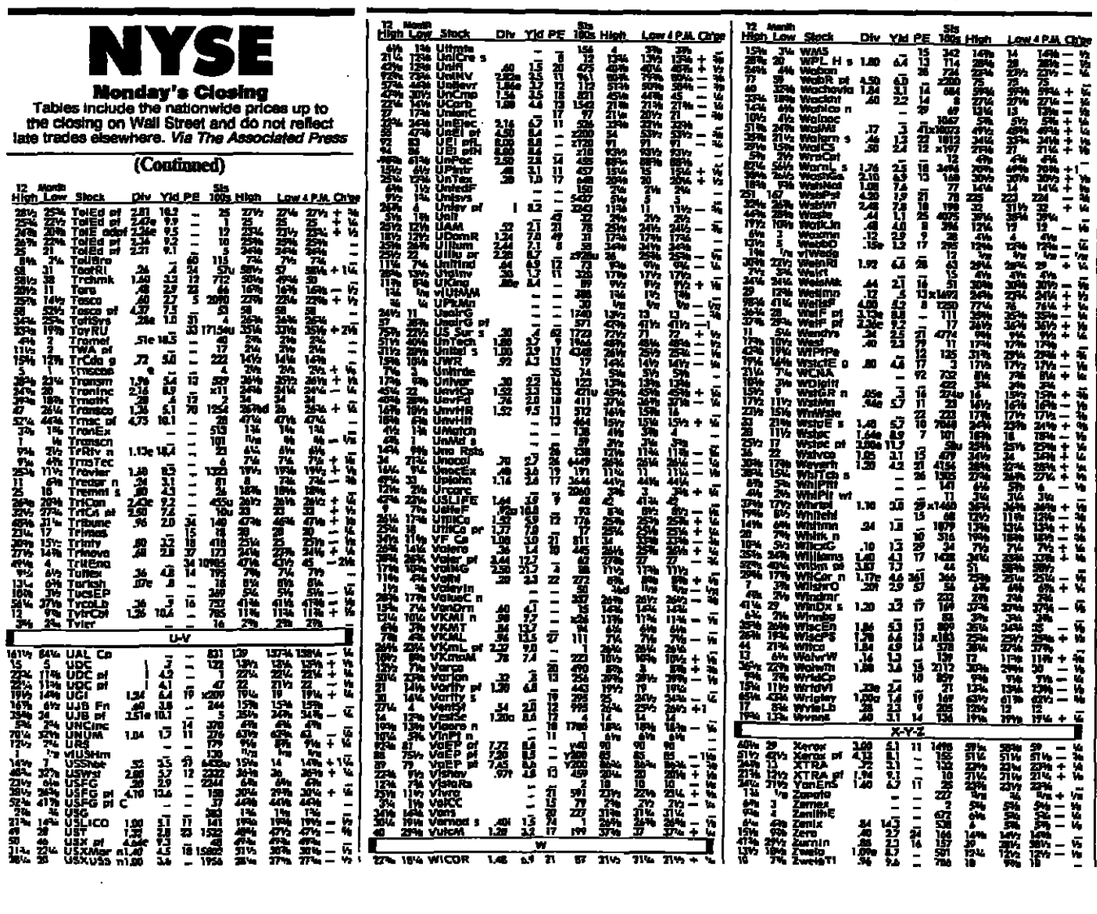


NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)



Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and, noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
g — new yearly low.
i — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
j — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
k — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
n — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
x — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
s — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
sd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
u — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
v — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split
vtd — sales.
w — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
wi — new yearly high.
wd — trading halted.
wi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights
xds — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
xu — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

Corporate Tussle in Malaysia

Inter-Pacific's Tan Attacks Reclusive Tycoon's Empire

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — Two Malaysian Chinese tycoons, a veteran corporate player and his young rival, are squaring off for a battle that could turn into the country's most expensive takeover, analysts say.

Vincent Tan Chee Yioun, founder of Inter-Pacific Industrial Group Bhd., is preparing either to take over or to greenmail Malayan United Industries Bhd., a conglomerate controlled by the reclusive businessman Khoo Kay Peng, analysts say.

"Vincent is trying to muscle in on Khoo," a stock analyst said. "It is a tussle between the old and new."

Even if Mr. Tan, 39, a former insurance salesman, does not mount a takeover, he stands to gain if Mr. Khoo decides to buy Mr. Tan's shares at a hefty price. Mr. Tan's companies said over the weekend they now held a 30.8 percent stake in Malayan United. A takeover offer becomes mandatory at 33.3 percent.

Mr. Tan has earned a reputation as an aggressive corporate player with close links to ethnic Malay politicians. At the apex of his empire is Inter-Pacific, which has assets of 2.14 billion ringgit ($792 million) and net worth of 412.6 million through interests in gambling, manufacturing, travel and property.

Inter-Pacific has four subsidiaries quoted on the stock exchange, including Berjaya Corp. and Sports Toto Holdings Bhd., which hold stakes of 10 percent and 20.8 percent in Malayan United respectively.

Mr. Khoo, 53, is a former banker who built his empire around Malayan United through several corporate deals in the 1970s. A born-again Christian, he peppers annual reports with exhortations such as "To God Be the Glory." Malayan United has 5.5 billion ringgit in assets and net worth of 942 million.

Brokers say Mr. Khoo, who directly controls 14 percent of Malayan United's 648.44 million shares, has recently built up his total shareholdings to over 30 percent.

But some analysts say a takeover may not materialize, because Mr. Tan will be hard put to finance it.

Mr. Tan has already forked out around 515 million ringgit for his 30.8 percent stake in Malayan United, will need at least another 1.5 billion ringgit ($555 million) to make a general takeover offer.

MUI shares opened on Monday at 2.86 ringgit, up from Friday's close of 2.83, but fell to close at 2.78.

Analysts noted that Mr. Tan engaged in a similar battle over Magnum Corp. last year when he took his interest in the Multi-Purpose Holdings Bhd. unit to near 33 percent. Later, Multi-Purpose bought Mr. Tan out for a profit of about 44 million ringgit.

Now Nissan Develops Electric Car

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co. announced Monday the development of a prototype electric car that can be recharged in a fraction of the time it takes to recharge conventional models.

The vehicle's batteries, which at 200 kilograms (440 pounds) are less than half the weight of conventional ones, can be fully recharged in 15 minutes, the company said.

The car can cruise for 250 kilometers (156 miles) without being recharged and has a top speed of 130 kilometers (81 miles) per hour, Nissan said.

The announcement of the Nissan FEV, for future electric vehicle, puts Japan's second-largest automaker into the heat of the electric-car development race.

General Motors Corp. of the United States seems to be in the lead, having announced *that it would build an electric-*powered car at an assembly plant in Lansing, Michigan, in the mid-1990s.

Nissan had no production plans for the FEV.

Automakers are accelerating their electric-car programs because of air-quality laws in California. GM, Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. have joined to form the U.S. Advanced Battery Consortium — a research group aiming at developing technology for use in electric powered cars.

Among the problems vexing electric-car developers is vehicle range.

The GM Impact, which is expected to be the base of the car to be built in Lansing, can travel for about 120 miles at 55 miles per hour before a recharge is necessary.

The Impact takes between two and eight hours to recharge. *(AP, AFP)*

Japan Knew in '83 Of Compensation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — A Finance Ministry official said Monday the ministry had been aware since 1983 of securities companies' reimbursements to favored clients for trading losses.

Nobuhiko Matsuno, director-general of the ministry's Securities Bureau, told parliament that reimbursements to customers were discovered eight years ago.

The disclosure contradicted Mr. Matsuno's remarks Thursday that inspections turned up no cases of large-scale compensation before the stock market collapse in 1987.

Since June, 21 brokerages have admitted giving $1.26 billion to clients for investment losses. Compensation is not illegal in Japan, but it goes against a government directive.

The scandal has shattered confidence in the brokerage industry and led to the resignations of the presidents of Nomura Securities Co. and Nikko Securities Co. The chairman and vice chairman of Nomura also stepped down.

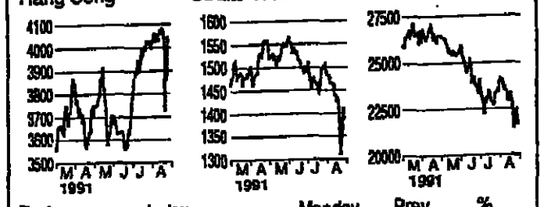
On Monday, Nomura refused to deny a report that the Ministry of Finance was investigating its trading of Tokyu Corp. stock. A spokesman said, "We hope we did not break any laws but at present we cannot say we didn't." The Nihon Keizai Shimbun said the ministry was investigating whether Nomura had engineered a rise in the railroad concern's stock, an act that is prohibited.

Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said the loss-compensation practice was not widespread in 1983, and the paybacks were small.

The ministry has reportedly cautioned Sumitomo Trust & Banking Co. for apparent reimbursements of its favored clients for investment losses, according to documents obtained by Kyodo News Agency.

Sumitomo denied the allegations. *(UPI, Reuters)*

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	Closed	4,021.02	-
Singapore	Straits Times	1,386.98	1,388.87	-0.14
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,533.10	1,540.80	-0.50
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	21,592.27	22,065.34	-2.14
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	541.74	543.49	-0.32
Bangkok	SET	677.68	676.37	+0.19
Seoul	Composite Stock	701.00	697.74	+0.47
Taipei	Weighted Price	4,516.52	4,526.14	-0.21
Manila	Composite	990.47	969.16	+2.20
Jakarta	Stock Index	314.05	318.58	-1.42
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,411.20	1,421.30	-0.71
Bombay	National Index	874.65	859.90	+1.72

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Will Tokyo Market Pull Economy Down?

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Two recent news items captured Japan's economic paradox in a nutshell.

A survey showed that Japanese companies planned to increase capital investment in the current financial year by a hefty 8.4 percent, more than double the expected growth rate for the economy, *which is now in the longest period* of expansion since World War II; meanwhile, a tiny article noted that the Tokyo Stock Exchange, where business has been miserable, for the first time had to take out a large loan to pay its operating expenses.

The contrast between the buoyant economy, perhaps the world's most vigorous, and the sickly stock market is stark. Does the ailing market know something the economy does not?

There is a wide divergence of opinions on this issue, but increasingly analysts are agreeing on one crucial point: If the stock market falls much below its current depressed level, the Japanese economy will feel the squeeze. In fact, there is growing speculation that the Bank of Japan may be forced to cut its discount rate this fall to prod the market back to life.

Many foreigners tend to favor the view that the market is expecting choppy economic waters. Indeed, the capital investment rate, though high by world standards, is at about half the rate of last year. And the overall economy is expected to expand only 3.5 percent this year, down from more than 5 percent last year.

Many Japanese, on the other hand, look at the contrary directions of the market and the economy as proof of how peripheral the stock market is to the nation's general health.

By any measure, Japan has gone through an extraordinary boom in the last five years. Each year it has expanded by an amount roughly *equal to the total gross national product of* South Korea. A spectacular increase in capital investment has made Japan Inc. leaner and meaner as it roars into the 1990s.

Even so, all agree that some sort of slowdown is in store. But the varied predictions do not seem to justify the deep depression into which the market has tipped. Even before the attempted coup in the Soviet Union sent prices skidding, even before a series of financial scandals in Japan, the market was floundering.

Steep interest-rate rises two years ago began the slide, while Iraq's invasion of Kuwait last year delivered the coup de grace. The stock market has yet to recover.

The Nikkei average of 225 stocks has sputtered recently in a range from 21,000 to 24,000, about 40 percent below the market's peak on the last day of 1989. On Monday, the index lost 473.07 points, or 2.14 percent, to close at 21,592.27.

If the Nikkei stock index does dip below 20,000, said Yoshihisa Kitai, chief economist at the Long-Term Credit Bank, "then the real economy would definitely be affected."

One reason is that it will become increasingly difficult for companies to finance capital investment. *When the market was soaring,* companies issued huge amounts of securities, mostly in the form of bonds convertible to shares, to bolster investment programs.

With the slump, however, most holders are expected to choose cash rather than to convert their bonds to stock. According to one survey, about $73 billion-worth of such bonds will come due in the next three years.

One way the companies plan to make the payouts is by selling more securities. Analysts fear that the new supply could cause the market to tumble.

HDTV Satellite Is Working, Japan Says

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Japan's National Space Development Agency said Monday that it was receiving a signal from a satellite launched to broadcast the world's first high-definition television station.

The BS-3b satellite was launched into orbit Sunday from NASDA's Tanegashima Space Center.

The satellite has three transponders: two for Japan's National Broadcasting Corp., known as NHK, and one for Japan Satellite Broadcasting, the first commercial station to offer high-definition television.

The satellite is to reach its orbit in September, 36,000 kilometers (22,500 miles) over the equator.

JAKARTA: *Stocks in a Slump*

(Continued from first finance page)

around $600 a year. But the enormous potential for growth, fanned by extensive financial deregulation from 1988, encouraged what many *officials and economists now agree* was an overly rapid expansion of the capital markets.

In 1990, 68 new issues — including many offered at inflated prices based on unrealistic profit projections — raised about $2 billion. By the end of the year, new issues were having difficulty finding enough subscribers.

So far this year, only 13 companies have floated shares, raising $428 million.

Brokers worry that if the market shows signs of recovery, it will again be deluged by new listings *and rights issues as companies* seek to reduce debt and raise capital for expansion. In addition, the government wants to privatize dozens of state companies.

Foreigners are only allowed by law to hold up to 49 percent of listed stocks in Indonesian nonbank companies, but brokers estimate that about two-thirds of market activity is driven by foreign buying and selling.

William Daniel, managing director of PT Baring Jakarta Wisma Industri, said the low levels of involvement by Indonesian investors "are a major source of concern" for foreign investors.

He said little improvement could be expected *while high interest* rates continued "and in the absence of incentives for domestic institutions to view the market as a viable investment option."

There are about 170 *state and* private pension funds in Indonesia managing the equivalent of $4 billion. Currently, about 80 percent of this money is in bank time deposits.

Mr. Marzuki said the draft law that went before parliament in June will put responsibility for pension-fund assets into the hands of professional investors who would be able to take a longer-term view of their management, including greater use of the stock market

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Aug. 26, 1991

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: d – daily; w – weekly; b – bi-monthly; r – regularly; t – twice weekly; m – monthly

Not Available; N.C. – Not Communicated; s – New; S – suspended; S/S – Stock Split; * – Ex-Dividend; ** – Ex-Rts; ◆ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ▪ – Paris exchange; ++ – Amsterdam exchange; e – rebased earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LIt - Italian Lire; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Pts - Pesetas; SGS - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; ◆ - Offer Prices; N.A. - Amsterdam exchange; e - rebased earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority

For information on how to have your fund listed, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 52 12.

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT *

SPORTS

Tigers Remain Tied Atop East, Barely

The Associated Press

The Detroit Tigers played it close to the edge.

Needing a victory over the visiting Seattle Mariners to stay in a first-place tie with Toronto in the American League East, they fell behind by 3-2 in the ninth inning Sunday. But Tony Phillips and Lou Whitaker hit run-scoring singles in the bottom of the ninth and Detroit won, 4-3.

"Games like this are the mark of a good team," Travis Fryman said. "We never lose confidence in ourselves, so we've been winning games like this all season."

Dave Valle put Seattle ahead, 3-2, in the top of the ninth with a home run off Walt Terrell, who pitched a nine-hitter for his sixth complete game.

Detroit then rallied in the bottom of the inning. Mike Schooler replaced Russ Swan with one out and none on and gave up consecutive singles to Fryman, Scott Livingstone and Phillips, who didn't start because of a hamstring pull and was hitting for Skeeter Barnes.

"When he threw me a slider, and I could see it all the way," Phillips said, "I knew I was in good shape, because that's his best pitch. He threw me another one, and I hit it."

Milt Cuyler grounded into a force out and Rob Murphy relieved. Whitaker, who hit a two-run homer in the first, then lined into the gap in right-center field.

Blue Jays 11, Yankees 7: Toronto rallied from a five-run deficit, scoring six runs in the eighth for its second come-from-behind victory in the three-game series in the SkyDome.

Pat Tabler hit an RBI single, making him 42 for 85 with the bases loaded, and Lance Mulliniks hit a game-tying single off John Habyan. Devon White hit an RBI ground out. Roberto Alomar hit a two-run double and another run scored when third baseman Pat Kelly was called for obstruction.

Orioles 7, Twins 3: Scott Erickson gave up six runs in 4⅓ innings in Baltimore as the Twins lost for only the third time in 10 games.

Opportunity Knocks But Braves Are Out

The Associated Press

Atlanta picked the wrong day to run into the Philadelphia Phillies' daytime star, Ricky Jordan, and it cost the Braves a chance to share the National League West lead.

Jordan's three-run homer in the first inning in Atlanta gave Philadelphia a lead it never relinquished in a 6-5 victory Sunday.

A victory would have moved Atlanta into a tie for the lead with Los Angeles after the St. Louis Cardinals completed a three-game sweep of the Dodgers earlier in the day.

"Sure, L.A.'s kicking themselves now," said the Braves' manager, Bobby Cox. "And we are, too. It works both ways. We came out of the weekend O.K. We knocked a game off."

The result left the Braves one game off the pace with 39 to play.

Jordan's homer gave him 18 RBIs in day games this year, best on the club. He plays so much in day games primarily because he relieves first baseman Kruk after night games.

Charlie Hayes hit a solo homer to open the fourth and the Phillies made it 5-0 with an unearned run later that inning.

Tommy Greene, who pitched a no-hitter against Montreal on May 23, held the Braves hitless for the first four innings, but four consecutive hits to start the fifth cut the score to 5-3.

"What it came out to, I just slap ran out of gas," said Greene.

The Braves got to 5-4 in the sixth when Otis Nixon greeted reliever Steve Searcy with an RBI single.

Mitch Williams got the final four outs for his 24th save after the Braves cut the lead to 6-5 in the eighth on an RBI single by pinch-hitter Keith Mitchell. Williams is 8-1 with five saves in August.

Cardinals 5, Dodgers 2: Todd Zeile had three hits and two RBIs and Ozzie Smith three hits and an

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Erickson, trying to become the first 17-game winner in the major leagues, is 4-3 with a 7.49 ERA since coming off the disabled list July 15 following an elbow injury.

Rangers 8, Royals 4: Steve Buechele bounced a two-run single over shortstop David Howard in the 11th inning in Kansas City.

Brewers 8, Athletics 2: Greg Vaughn got four hits and 2 RBIs as Milwaukee swept a series from the Athletics for the first time in nine years, outscoring them by 28-6 in three games in Oakland.

Angels 9, Red Sox 5: The Angels swept visiting Boston as Shawn Abner drove in four runs, three on a game-tying home run in the fourth. Gary Gaetti then hit a two-run homer for California.

Indians 3, White Sox 0: Rod Nichols, throwing a pitch he calls a "forkle" — a forkball that behaves like a fluttering knuckler — pitched a three-hitter for his first major league shutout in a game interrupted by swarms of flying insects.

Batters continually stepped out of the box, umpires swatted at the air with towels and players covered their faces with caps and gloves to combat the tiny bugs that hung like a fog inside Cleveland Stadium.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

RBI in St. Louis as the Cardinals made it eight victories in 11 games.

Rookie Rheal Cormier held the Dodgers to a run in 5⅔ innings and Lee Smith finished up for his 300th major league save.

Cormier has the Cardinals' only two victories by a left-handed starter this season. He also went two for two and scored a run, but had to leave the game after sustaining a contusion when Darryl Strawberry hit a line drive off his pitching arm for an infield hit with two outs in the sixth.

Mets 2, Reds 1: David Cone won for the first time in nearly a month, shutting down Cincinnati in Shea Stadium.

Garry Templeton went three for three, with a go-ahead triple in the fourth, as New York won for only the sixth time in its last 32 games.

Expos 4, Astros 0: Mark Gardner and two relievers combined on a three-hitter in Houston.

Montreal took a 2-0 lead off Jim Deshaies in the fourth on Andres Galarraga's two-run single.

Padres 12, Cubs 9: Darrin Jackson hit two home runs in Chicago, one his first major league grand slam to highlight a six-run sixth.

A Conference Call: Florida St., Michigan

This New York Times assessment of major conferences and independents is the first in a series of articles on the college football season that starts Saturday and the National Football League season that begins Sunday.

BIG EAST

The Contenders — Because of an unbalanced schedule — Miami will play only two conference games and Virginia Tech just one — the champion will be decided by the vote of a panel of Division I-A coaches. The Hurricanes and the Hokies are certainly contenders.

The Long Shot — Syracuse, which has five conference games in a row to end its regular season.

Offensive Players to Watch — Pitt quarterback Alex Van Pelt can throw any kind of a pass. Syracuse running back David Walker runs inside or outside and doesn't care. West Virginia receiver James Jett needs a good pitcher. Virginia Tech's tackle, Eugene Chung, is a candidate for lineman of the year.

Defensive Players to Watch — In George Rooks, Syracuse has a premier pass rusher. Miami's Darrin Smith and West Virginia's Steve Grant set linebacker standards. Even as a sophomore, Rutgers safety Malik Jackson commands attention.

Pivotal Game — Miami at Florida State, Nov. 16.

Key Question — Can the lesser members, Boston College, Rutgers and Temple, be competitive in this ambitious new conference?

ATLANTIC COAST

The Contenders — Georgia Tech is overflowing with talent again; Clemson is the biggest obstacle to the conference title.

The Longshot — North Carolina, 6-4-1 last year after two straight 1-10 seasons, is ready to make a move. Virginia, which lost QB Shawn Moore and WR Herman Moore, has enough to recover from its late tailspin of a year ago.

Offensive Players to Watch — Georgia Tech QB Shawn Jones is a Heisman candidate; Virginia RB Terry Kirby must have a big year with the two Moores gone; Clemson RB Ronald Williams was last season's conference rookie of the year; Virginia OT Ray Roberts is the top lineman.

Defensive Players to Watch — Georgia Tech safety Ken Swilling might be the best player in the country; LB Levon Kirkland and NT Rob Bodine return for Clemson, which led the nation in total defense in 1990; North Carolina LB Dwight Hollier is the school's career leading tackler.

Pivotal Game — Georgia Tech at Clemson, Sept. 28.

Key Question — Can the ACC continue to shed its "basketball conference" reputation?

SOUTHEASTERN

The Contenders — Florida had the best conference record last year, 6-1, but was under National Collegiate Athletic Association probation. That ended with the season. Tennessee, the official champ, may still have the most talent.

The Longshot — Georgia was an unfathomable 4-7 last year. That won't be tolerated again in Athens, not with 18 starters back.

Offensive Players to Watch — Tennessee QB Andy Kelly and WR Carl Pickens ease heavy losses; Florida QB Shane Matthews threw for 2,952 yards and 23 touchdowns and was the SEC player of the year in 1990; Georgia freshman QB Eric Zeier was the country's No.1 prep player; Alabama RB Siran Stacy returns from a serious knee injury.

Defensive Players to Watch — Tennessee FS Dale Carter had seven interceptions and led the nation in kickoff returns (29.8 avg.) last season; LB John Sullins is Alabama's top defender; Florida FS Will White had seven interceptions in '90; Earnest Fields leads Tennessee's talented group of linebackers.

Pivotal Game — Tennessee at Florida, Oct. 12.

Key Question — Can Florida, denied two conference titles in the last seven years because of NCAA sanctions, finally win one for keeps?

BIG TEN

The Contenders — Michigan is the class of the conference and a threat to do what Bo Schembechler never did: win a national title. Michigan State and Iowa should fight for second.

The Longshot — It sounds funny describing Ohio State as a longshot in Big Ten football, but this program isn't what it used to be.

Offensive Players to Watch — Michigan tackle Greg Skrepenak (6-6, 330) is an All-American anchoring a premier offensive line; Michigan WR Desmond Howard is a big-play receiver and returner; Michigan State RB Tico Duckett is the nation's leading runner (1,376 yards) among those back in '91.

Defensive Players to Watch — LB Erick Anderson has led Michigan in tackles three straight seasons; LB Steve Tovar is Ohio State's best since Tom Cousineau; Michigan State's Chuck Bullough is a prototype Big Ten linebacker; Illinois FS Marlon Primous can tackle and stop the pass.

Pivotal Game — Michigan at Michigan State, Oct. 12.

Key Question — Will John Cooper survive as Ohio State coach if he doesn't beat Michigan and get to a major bowl?

SOUTHWEST

The Contenders — Houston is the most explosive team, but Texas and Texas A&M are strong enough to overcome the run-and-shoot fireworks.

The Longshot — Baylor has had excellent recruiting classes of late, and could win the title if its offense starts rolling.

Offensive Players to Watch — Houston QB David Klingler threw for 54 touchdowns and more than 5,000 yards last season. Texas A&M QB Bucky Richardson has 4.5 speed; Rice RB Trevor Cobb may be the top runner in the conference; Texas Christian TE Kelly Blackwell is one of the nation's best receivers.

Defensive Players to Watch — DE Shane Dronett leads a formidable front for Texas; Texas A&M CB Kevin Smith is the conference career interception leader with 18; Baylor DT Santana Dotson is a pro prospect; Texas Christian DE Roosevelt Collins is a talent coming off a disappointing year.

Pivotal Game — Texas at Houston, Nov. 9.

Key Question — With NCAA probation over, can Houston make all those points count?

BIG EIGHT

The Contenders — Oklahoma actually has a quarterback who can pass, Cale Gundy. But Nebraska and Colorado are talented enough to edge Oklahoma for the title.

The Longshot — This may be a reach, but Kansas has shown signs of life and has the most experienced team in the league.

Offensive Players to Watch — Colorado QB Darian Hagan, coming off a major knee injury versus Notre Dame in last year's Orange Bowl, is the hope of the Buffaloes; Oklahoma's Gundy is only a sophomore; Nebraska TE Johnny Mitchell will be a star; Iowa State QB Chris Pedersen led the Big Eight in total offense with 241 yards a game.

Defensive Players to Watch — Oklahoma's Chris Wilson and Joe Bowden form the top linebacking tandem in the conference; Colorado NG Joel Steed is the Big Eight's best lineman, and teammate Greg Biekert is back at LB; he made 150 tackles a year ago.

Pivotal Game — Colorado at Oklahoma, Oct. 19.

Key Question — Can Gary Gibbs lead Oklahoma to the national championship only three years after Barry Switzer left the scandal-ridden program?

PACIFIC-10

The Contenders — The Pac-10 is loaded with strong teams, but Washington, which had only two last-minute defeats to blemish last season, is clearly the one to beat. Southern Cal, UCLA and Stanford will all figure in the race.

The Longshot — Arizona, if it finally develops a passing game, has the talent to beat the top teams.

Offensive Players to Watch — Stanford RB Glyn Milburn led the nation last season with 2,222 all-purpose yards and is a Heisman candidate; UCLA's Tommy Maddox and Stanford's Jason Palumbis should each throw for 3,000 yards; USC RB Mazio (Rolls) Royster is the Pac-10's top returning rusher; California RB Russell White could be a Heisman sleeper.

Defensive Players to Watch — Washington DT Steve Emtman is the conference's outstanding lineman, and teammate Donald Jones heads a brilliant linebacker group; LB Richard Maddox leads Arizona's traditionally strong defense; if Arizona State DL Shane Collins returns to form after last year's knee injury, he'll be a star.

Pivotal Game — Washington at USC, Nov. 9.

Key Question — In its 101st year of football, can Washington win its first national title?

WESTERN ATHLETIC

The Contenders — Brigham Young is the favorite but will not coast to the championship. Colorado State, Wyoming, and San Diego State are the threats.

The Longshot — Air Force won't win the title but, coming off a victory over Ohio State in the Liberty Bowl, will beat some good teams.

Offensive Players to Watch — Brigham Young QB Ty Detmer, beefed up after a late-season pounding, will gun for a second Heisman; San Diego State WR Patrick Rowe caught 71 passes for a conference-record 1,392 yards last season; Hawaii's Jeff Snyder is a threat running, receiving and returning; Wyoming QB Tom Corontzos is a talent overshadowed by Detmer.

Defensive Players to Watch — Colorado State CB Selwyn Jones has 15 career interceptions; Wyoming CB Paul Wallace was a first-team all-conference pick last year, and his teammate, DE Thomas Williams, had 11 sacks; Texas El-Paso sophomore Barron Wortham is an exciting young linebacker.

Pivotal Game — Brigham Young at Colorado State, Oct. 31.

Key Question — Can Detmer become the first since Ohio State's Archie Griffin in 1974 and 1975 to win back-to-back Heismans?

INDEPENDENTS

The Contenders — Florida State, which begins official ACC play next season, would win the national title if it gets through its brutal schedule. Notre Dame and Penn State will be right there, too.

The Longshot — Louisville, which has better speed and depth than last year's 10-1-1 team.

Offensive Players to Watch — Florida State QB Casey Weldon is a Joe Montana lookalike who can also play, and Seminoles RB Amp Lee has 19 career TDs, a college record; Notre Dame QB Rick Mirer and TE Derek Brown are ready to break loose; Louisville QB Jeff Brohm has 4.5 speed.

Defensive Players to Watch — All-American CB Terrell Buckley and sophomore LB Marvin Jones, who had 133 tackles as a freshman, of Florida State; Penn State LB Mark D'Onofrio is Joe Paterno's latest star at that position, and SS Darren Perry directs the secondary.

Pivotal Game — Notre Dame at Penn State, Nov. 16.

Key Question — What will Saturdays in South Bend be like without the Rocket?

The AP's Top 25

The top 25 teams in The Associated Press 1991 preseason college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, 1990 record, total points based on 25 for a first-place vote through one for a 25th-place vote, and ranking in the final 1990 season poll.

	Record	Pts	Prv
1. Florida St (49)	10-2-0	1,482	4
2. Michigan (5)	9-3-0	1,384	7
3. Miami (2)	10-2-0	1,278	6
4. Washington (1)	10-3-0	1,252	5
5. Florida (1)	9-2-0	1,138	12
6. Notre Dame	9-3-0	1,140	8
7. Penn St	9-3-0	1,044	11
8. Georgia Tech	11-0-1	1,034	2
9. Clemson (1)	10-2-0	1,013	9
10. Oklahoma	8-3-0	921	10
11. Tennessee	9-2-2	838	3
12. Houston (1)	10-1-0	810	16
13. Colorado	11-1-1	788	1
14. Texas	10-2-0	769	13
15. Nebraska	9-3-0	599	24
16. Southern Cal	8-4-1	583	20
17. Auburn	8-3-1	508	19
18. Iowa	8-4-0	479	15
19. Brigham Young	10-3-0	363	22
20. Michigan St.	8-3-1	357	14
21. Texas A&M	9-3-1	331	15
22. Alabama	7-5-0	298	—
23. Ohio St.	7-4-1	277	—
24. UCLA	8-4-0	168	—
25. Syracuse	7-4-1	121	—

Other receiving votes: Louisville 120, Baylor 115, North Carolina 63, Oregon 38, Virginia Tech 37, North Carolina St. 34, California 33, Illinois 22, Virginia 16, LSU 15, Pittsburgh 12, Air Force 10, Georgia 9, Mississippi 8, Stanford 5, Arizona 4, West Virginia 4, Southern Mississippi 3, Colorado St. 2, San Diego St. 2, South Carolina 2, Indiana 1, Kansas 1.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

TOURNAMENT sponsors usually schedule their events for the monsoon season. After all, they say, chess is an indoor game, so nobody cares what goes on outdoors. It just isn't so. At the fourth annual St. Martin Open Tournament, the winner, Margeir Petursson, of Iceland, arrived a week before play and spent his time at the sea. It worked beautifully for him. He topped 130 players, of which 9 were grandmasters and 11 international masters, with a 7½-2½ score, and won the $8,000 first prize in the nine-round Swiss-system event.

The international master Alexander Ivanov, of the United States, shared second place with 3 grandmasters, each scoring 7-2 and winning $3,200. Overall, Petursson played very seriously and effectively. His sixth-round defeat of Ivanov was a triumph of logic.

The Alapin Variation of the Sicilian Defense, 2 c3, aims to set up a strong pawn center with 3 d4, but it does not prevent Black from stealing a march with 2...d5. Recently, White has injected aggression into it with 7 Na3 Nc6 8 Nb5 Rc8 9 Bf4 cd! 10 Nc7 Rc7 11 Bc7 dc 12 bc, but after 12...Qc5, it is not easy to judge whether Black has quite enough compensation for his sacrificed exchange. But Ivanov bypassed this sharp line in favor of quiet play with 7 h3 Bh5 8 O-O Nc6 9 Be3.

After 9...cd 10 cd Be7 11 Nc3 Qd6, Black had a smooth development, which meant that White's isolated d4 pawn was not going to assist in creating an attack. Ivanov therefore got rid of this weakness with 12 Nb5 Qd8 13 Ne5 Be2 14 Qe2 Nb4 15 d5 Nfd5 16 Ba7.

But his pieces became awkwardly placed on the queenside and Petursson found a way to exploit this by 19...Nf4! 20 Qf1 (20 Qe4? drops a pawn to 20...Nh3! 21 gh Qb5) Nd4 21 Rd4 Bf6! 22 Rf4 Be5 23 Rb4 Rad8. Perhaps Ivanov should have pulled his knight back at once with 24 Nc3, although he would have had slightly the worst of it after 24...Rd2 25 Rb5 Qc7 26 Qe1 Bc3 27 bc Rfd8.

Instead, he left his knight at b5 and his rook at b4 with the hope of postponing the decision about how to return them to efficient play for a more propitious moment. But it never came.

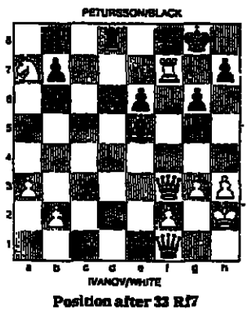
On 26...Qc6!, Ivanov could not take the bait with 27 Rd8 Rd8 28 Qe5? because 28...Rd1 would lead to mate.

One has to be pretty desperate to play a move like 30 Na7?, but Ivanov surely overlooked 30...Qc1!, with the point that 31 Rb7? would be crushed by 31...Rd2 32 Qf3 Qf1.

Ivanov's 32 Rf4 was supposed to anticipate 32...Rd2, but Petursson had the sharp rebuff 32...Be5! 33 Rf7 Bg3! Since 34 fg loses to 34...Rd2 and 34 Kg3 to 34...Rd3, Ivanov had to give up rook for bishop with 34 Qg3 Kf7.

Ivanov picked up two pawns with 35 Qh4 Qd3 36 Qb7 Kf6 37 Qb7, but after 37...Qe2 38 Kg2 Rd5!, he had no answer

PETURSSON/BLACK



IVANOV/WHITE

Position after 33 Rf7

to the looming 39...Rg5. Thus, 39 h4 Qg4 40 Kh2 Qh4 41 Kg2 Qg4 sets up either 42 Kh2 Rh5 mate or 42 Kf1 Rd1 mate. Ivanov gave up.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Ivanov	Black Petursson	White Ivanov	Black Petursson
1 e4	c5	21 Rd4	Bf6
2 c3	d5	22 Rf4	Be5
3 cd	Qd5	23 Rb4	Rad8
4 d4	cd	24 Rd1	a6
5 Nf3	Nf6	25 Re1	Bc7
6 Nc3	Qd8	26 Re2	Rd1
7 Bc4	e6	27 Rb2	Re1
8 0-0	Be7	28 Qb3	Re8
9 Be3	0-0	29 Qb5	Qe7
10 Rc1	Nc6	30 Qb3	Qe1
11 Nb5	Qd6	31 Rb2	Qe3
12 Nc7	Rc8	32 Qb5	Qe1
13 Nb5	Qd8	33 Qb3	Qe3
14 Nc7	Qd6	34 Qb5	Qe1
15 Nb5	Qd8	35 Qb3	Qe3
16 Nc7	Qd6	36 Qb5	Qe1
17 Nb5	Qd8	37 Qb3	Qe3
18 Nc7	Qd6	38 Kg2	Kf6
19 Nb5	Qd8	39 Kh2	Kg5
20 Nc7	Qd6	Resigns	

BOOKS

THE BLUE MOUNTAIN

By Meir Shalev. Translated by Hillel Halkin. 375 pages. $22.95. Aaron Asher Books/HarperCollins Publishers, 10 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

IN "The Blue Mountain," Meir Shalev uses fictional characters and folkloric wisdom to depict the pioneering life of Jewish families thrown together in a small cooperative village decades before the birth of the State of Israel.

The villagers have gladly traded one hardship for another: the fear of living almost as aliens in their native Russia for an alien wilderness in Palestine. The untamed land these settlers inhabit before and after World War I stands in marked contrast to the developed country encountered by the recent arrivals from the Soviet Union.

It is noteworthy that several of Israel's leading writers — Amos Oz, Aharon Appelfeld, A. B. Yehoshua, David Grossman — keep shifting between the past and the present thematically. Some have dipped into the well of their own experiences as soldiers or Holocaust survivors.

In "The Blue Mountain," Shalev has chosen to take a different direction. He has departed from the compelling present and written a historical novel about the pioneering tradition that led to the birth of Israel.

The inhabitants of Shalev's cooperative settlement in the Valley of Jezreel live by their wits and words, breaking the soil while constantly under attack by Arab marauders.

Shalev juggles a large cast of European immigrants in his village novel. But it takes a big leap of faith on the reader's part to try to keep the generations straight in the story, distinguish between them and disentangle their fates.

The first-person narrator is Baruch, who is being brought up by his eccentric grandfather in a village that is a living legend among pioneers — "the first true commune in this country, because it was the first to grant full equality to women."

The most original notion in the novel is that Baruch owns a cemetery. This occupation enables the author to make comments about the lives of villagers before and after their time has come to go on to the next world.

Apparently, being buried in the village cemetery is a privilege and an honor; it brings the deceased closer to the land of their forebears.

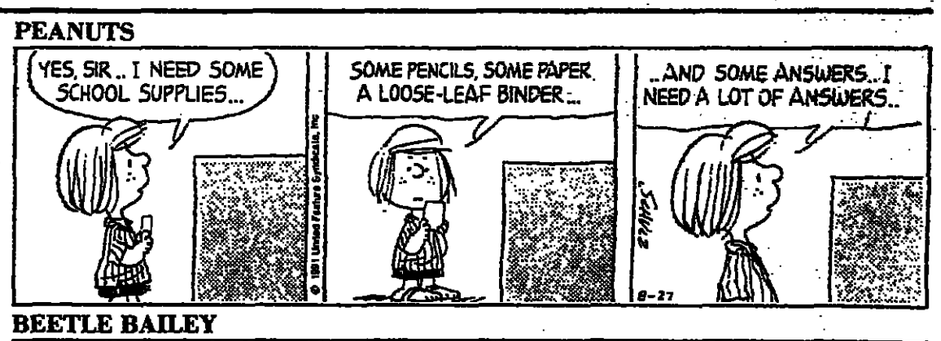
Humor and irony are double-barreled weapons used by Shalev in describing the meaning of the cemetery to the settlers. Of one character he writes: "Years of ideological warfare with our village and the Movement had taught him that our cemetery was resented by whoever was not buried in it."

Eventually, the old villagers begin to die in the land of "The Blue Mountain," each interred with his own story.

Shalev's strident novel is difficult going for much of the journey, but at its best it reveals the human inheritance of life in Israel today.

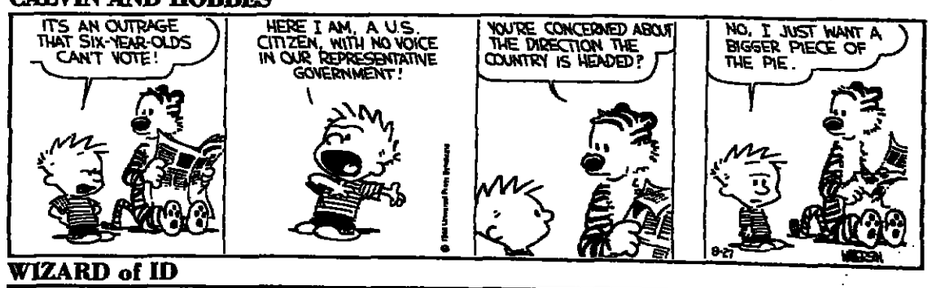
Herbert Mirgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY

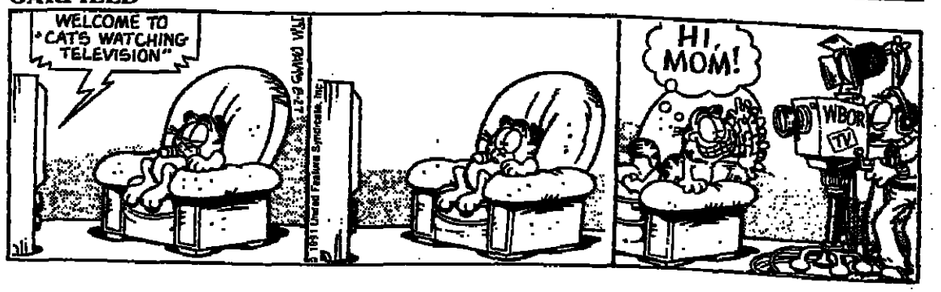
CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID

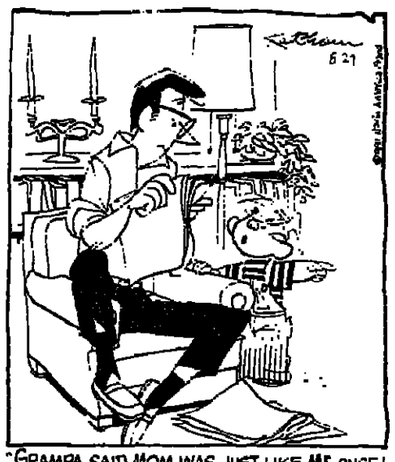
REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



DOONESBURY

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HYSIF

ENUQE

REENOC

TULFIE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: IT WAS ALL "_____" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SCARF OBESE HORROR SPEEDY
Answer: A chess addict is never bored over this— THE CHESSBOARD

SPORTS

Krickstein Sends Agassi Packing in Opening Round

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Andre Agassi was handed another Grand Slam disappointment Monday when he was beaten in the first round of the U.S. Open by Aaron Krickstein.

Krickstein, who first rocketed to prominence at the 1983 U.S. Open when, at age 16, he reached the fourth round, defeated the eighth-seeded Agassi by the score of 7-5, 7-6 (7-3), 6-2.

Agassi, beaten by Pete Sampras for the Open title a year ago, has never won a Grand Slam tournament. In June, he lost in the French Open final to Jim Courier — the second straight year he has reached the final of the only clay court Grand Slam tournament only to lose — and then was beat in the quarterfinals of Wimbledon by David Wheaton.

But here he drew a tough first-round opponent in Krickstein, who twice has reached the U.S. Open quarterfinals and was a semifinalist in 1989.

Dressed in a black and white outfit with red piping and his trademark hair band, Agassi got in trouble quickly and dropped the first two sets.

Krickstein kept the pressure on, breaking Agassi in the sixth game, then completing the three-set sweep with another break in the final game.

Earlier, Monica Seles made a triumphant return to Grand Slam tournament tennis, defeating Nicole Arendt, 6-2, 6-0, to open the two-week tournament.

Seles, who won the Australian and French Opens before causing an sensation by skipping Wimbledon and dropping from sight for several weeks, had an easy time with Arendt, sweeping the final nine games.

"It's always tough to play in the first round of a Grand Slam tournament," she said. "I had heard about her but I had not seen her."

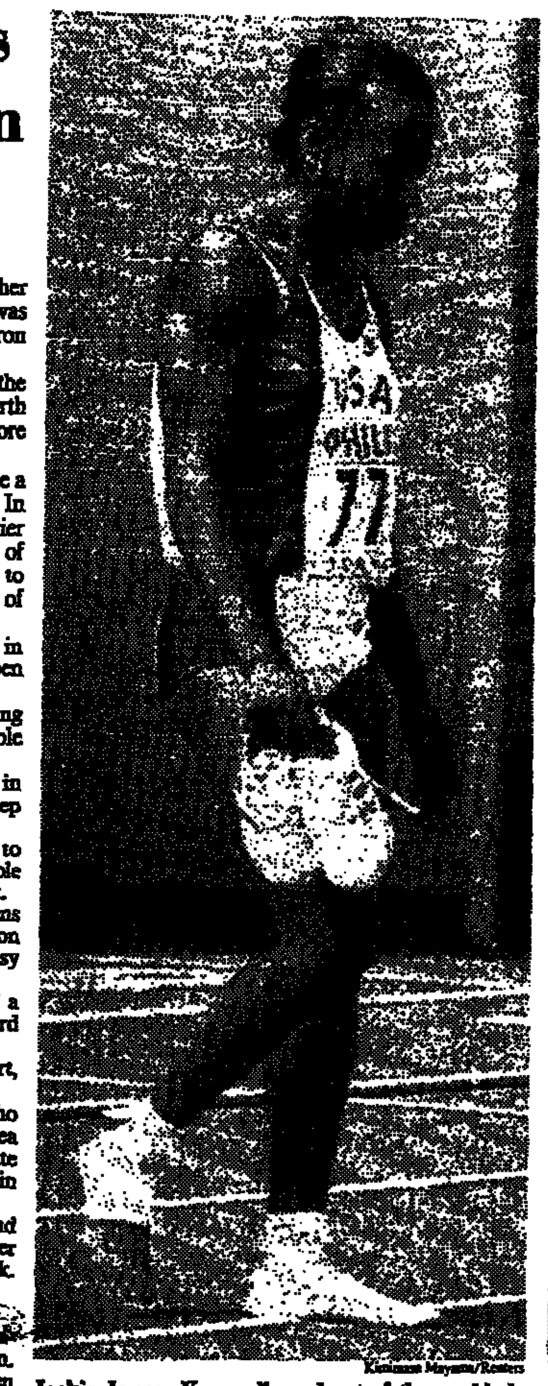
Asked if she had any more of a scouting report, Seles giggled and said, "Who should I ask?"

Seeded second in the Open behind Steffi Graf, who was to play her opening match later against Andrea Temesvari, Seles needed just 51 minutes to eliminate Arendt. She said she was not bothered by the shin splints that kept her out of Wimbledon.

"I am still doing therapy every day, stretching and exercising," Seles said. "The doctor said you never recover. There's always a chance it will come back. You have to exercise every day.

"Physically, I'm slowly [illegible]

The first seed to depart was [illegible]sov, a 7-6 (7-2), 6-2, 6-2 loser to Jonas Svensson. Unseeded Michael Chang, the 1989 French Open champion, defeated Mark Woodforde, 6-3, 6-0, 6-2.



Kazuhiro Nogi/Reuters

Toshifumi Kitamura/Agence France-Presse

Jackie Joyner-Kersee limped out of the world championships Monday, while U.S. teammate Kenny Harrison soared to victory in the triple jump.

Injury Fells Joyner-Kersee in 200 Sprint

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Jackie Joyner-Kersee, competing in an event she was virtually certain to win, was injured Monday and forced to withdraw from the heptathlon in the World Track and Field Championships.

And that wasn't all the bad news for the United States.

After months of expectation that Michael Johnson and Leroy Burrell would share the gold and silver medals in the men's 200-meter dash, Burrell ran one of his poorest races in years and failed to advance to the final on Tuesday. Just the night before he had placed second in the 100-meter final in 9.88 seconds as Carl Lewis set a world record in 9.86.

Soviet athletes won five more medals to give them 13 of the 36 so far awarded. The American banner was left to two triple jumpers, Kenny Harrison and Mike Conley, who won the gold and bronze in their event, and to Johnson, whose two rounds of the 200 were so impressive that it was hard to imagine him not setting a world record in winning the gold.

Joyner-Kersee's departure in the heptathlon came at the top of the curve in the last of the four events contested within 10 hours, the 200-meter sprint. Leading the 27 other women after the first three events and the seven in her heat of the 200, she pulled up and hopped along for several meters, her faced contorted, before crumbling to the track in agony.

Although it later became clear the injury was a strained hamstring muscle in her right leg, and not as severe as it first appeared, she was forced to retire from the competition, sentenced to a month or more of rest and recovery.

"I'm just frustrated," she said about an hour later, sitting on a stretcher under a blanket. "I trained all year for this."

It is the sport's loss, as well as the American team's. Few other athletes have ruled an event as she has the heptathlon, with victories in her last 12 over six years, a streak that included the world championship title in 1987, the Olympic title in 1988 and four world records, the last and current 7,291 points.

Here, she was 165 points ahead of the second-place Sabine Braun of Germany, after three events. After the 200, eight women were within that distance of the new leader, Zhu Yuqing of China.

In hindsight, the injury was not altogether surprising. On the takeoff of her long jump on the fourth round Sunday night, she twisted her right ankle and landed with pain. An earlier jump had clinched the gold medal, and the pain subsided enough for her to jump once more and begin the heptathlon Monday in typical fashion, by winning the 100-meter hurdles and high jump and placing second in the shot put.

That started Joyner-Kersee and her husband/coach Bob Kersee thinking that she was sound enough to reach 7,160 points, if not the world-record 7,130 they had planned.

But the ankle was clearly weakened, and the strain as she rounded the curve about halfway into the 200 took its toll on her hamstring. Doctors later told Kersee the two injuries were related.

"She was accelerating on the curve as great as I have seen since Seoul," Kersee said. "Unfortunately, her ankle was unable to take the pronation on the curve. But I've always said, if you're willing to go after a world record, you have to be ready to pull every muscle in your body to do it. This time, she pulled a muscle."

Burrell's pain was more psychological. After his second place finish Sunday night, losing his two-month-old world record of 9.90 seconds to Lewis, Burrell woke up after a five hours of sleep to face the first two rounds of the 200. He coasted through the first in 20.38 but shut down with about 30 meters to go in the second round when he felt it was pointless to push on. His time of 21.21 brought him sixth place, and only the first four finishers advanced.

If he needed an excuse, he found six: fatigue from four rounds of the 100 the previous two days and two in the 200, a bad night of sleep, leg cramps in the morning, a sore calf the heat and humidity.

"I just didn't run well," he said. "I felt like I would, but I just didn't have it."

Johnson, meanwhile, looked stunning, leading all advancers in each round with a 20.52, then a remarkable 20.05 after slowing with 40 meters to go. Pietro Mennea's 12-year-old world record of 19.72, one of the oldest track records, might not last much longer.

Johnson and Burrell are not the best of friends, and Johnson clearly had Burrell in mind when he noted of the final, "The other best seven guys will be there. Obviously, he was not the best person on this day."

[Renaldo Nehemiah, the former world record-holder in the men's 110-meter high hurdles, was forced to withdraw from the championships Monday because of a back injury, The Associated Press reported.

[A press officer for the U.S. team quoted its physician, Dr. Bob Adams, as saying that Nehemiah had sprained his lower right back during a workout over the weekend.

[The first heats of the 110 hurdles were to be run Tuesday.]

As for the Soviet athletes, they picked up medals in four of the final finals held, including golds by Lilia Nurutdinova in the women's 800 and Tatiana Dorovskikh, nee Samolenko, in the women's 3,000. They came up short only in the men's 10,000, a bastion of African supremacy. One Kenyan, Moses Tanui, passed another, Richard Chelimo, in the final straight to win the gold, with Khalid Skah of Morocco taking the bronze.

Back to the Proving Ground for Sampras, Amid a Volley of Doubts

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — He has finally discovered that life exists beyond tennis.

He has a new car, his first; a new condo, his first; a steady girlfriend, his first; and several new millions in his new savings account. But he insists this fling with the material life does not mean, as critics have suggested, that his tennis life is over.

"And the way I want to prove it is to make that stadium court at Flushing Meadows be like my own backyard, just like Boris Becker has done with Wimbledon," said the defending champion of the U.S. Open.

He still has days when his role as Pete Sampras, tennis celebrity, seems forever to be getting in the way of his enjoyment of the riches that have been delivered to Pete Sampras, the person. But he's learning to cope.

"It's taken me 10 months to get used to having my privacy abandoned, but once you win a Grand Slam the way I did, your life basically changes, and you'd better accept it," Sampras said last week as he made his final preparations to start defending his title Monday night.

Whether he's motivated enough to withstand the ordeal of retaining it remains a matter of debate even to him.

"Let's just say it's taken me awhile to adjust, and I think I have," he said. "That doesn't guarantee I'm going to defend my title, but it means I'm ready to, and I couldn't always say that."

The 6-foot, 165-pound (1.83-meter, 75-kilogram) Sampras limped, cringed and complained his way through the early months of 1991 and was virtually invisible at the three Grand Slams that precede the Open. He was absent in Australia because of injury, was fatigued at the French and bowed, in a very baffled manner, in the second round at Wimbledon.

Although he made last-minute reparations for this year's shortcomings by turning in a nearly flawless Open tuneup that included three finals and two titles in the last month, Sampras's career continues to be questioned by a Greek chorus of ex-coaches and tennis gurus who insist that his motivational meanderings will probably prohibit further Grand Slam success.

Landing that first Grand Slam made a lot of trouble for the bashful tennis prodigy with a colorful power game but a teen-age persona that, at least in public, verged on beige.

"I still don't like to be the center of attention," he said, "but I know some people are counting me out because I haven't had such a good year, and that's got me pumped up to prove them wrong. If I can get hot again like last year, I'll show I'm for real and not a fluke."

If his shoulders seem to have a premature stoop, and if his brow seems unusually furrowed for a history-making player who just passed his 20th birthday, it's only because Sampras absorbed an overdose of fame, failure and flux after defeating Andre Agassi to become, at age 19, the youngest men's champion in U.S. Open history.

"The only time I'm really happy around tennis is when I'm playing tennis, and that's it. Win or lose, as soon as the last point is hit, I wish I could disappear," said Sampras, who disappeared from the top five this spring. He is No. 6 now.

Plagued by shin splints last winter and a warped Achilles' tendon this spring, Sampras preferred not to play in pain, hence his absence from the 1991 Australian Open. But occasionally he did, hence his historic $2 million winner's check from the December 1990 Grand Slam Cup, a controversial exhibition he attended against the advice of his coach and trainer.

"The temptations are always there once you start to win big," said Sampras's trainer, Pat Etcheberry, whose clients also include Jim Courier and Jennifer Capriati. "You can't expect a 19-year-old kid to walk away from 2 million bucks."

Now, as Sampras looks back he says, "It all seems worth it, I guess, the sacrifices made by my family, the way my normal childhood went right out the window. But what I also found out is my life won't be normal . . . forever."

SCOREBOARD

TRACK & FIELD

World Championships

In Tokyo
FINALS
Men

10,000 meters: 1. Moses Tanui, Kenya, 27 minutes, 38.74 seconds. 2. Richard Chelimo, Kenya, 27:39.41. 3. Khalid Skah, Morocco, 27:41.74. 4. Thomas Osano, Kenya, 27:53.46. 5. Richard Nerurkar, Britain, 27:57.14. 6. Alexis Nizigama, Burundi, 28:03.03. 7. Mathias Ntawulikura, Rwanda, 28:10.38. 8. Hammou Boutayeb, Morocco, 28:12.77. 9. Alejandro Gomez, Spain, 28:13.14. 10. Koichi Morishita, Japan, 28:13.71. 11. Haruo Urata, Japan, 28:18.15. 12. Stefan Franke, Germany, 28:28.00. 13. Addis Abebe, Ethiopia, 28:33.44. 14. Martin Ten Kate, Netherlands, 28:33.49. 15. Eamonn Martin, Britain, 28:35.82. 16. Andy Bristow, Britain, 28:47.01. 17. Aaron Ramirez, U.S., 28:47.56. 18. Fernando Couto, Portugal, 28:48.85. 19. Katsumi Itado, Japan, 28:58.25. 20. Salvatore Antibo, Italy, 28:52.41.

Javelin: 1. Kimmo Kinnunen, Finland, 90.82 meters (meet record; old record, 83.54, Seppo Raty, Finland, 1987). 2. Seppo Raty, Finland, 88.12. 3. Vladimir Sasimovich, Soviet Union, 87.08. 4. Gavin Lovegrove, New Zealand, 84.24. 5. Mick Hill, Britain, 84.12. 6. Sigurdur Einarsson, Iceland, 83.46. 7. Dag Wennlund, Sweden, 81.14. 8. Patrik Boden, Sweden, 78.58. 9. Einar Vilhjalmsson, Iceland, 77.28. 10. Vadim Bavikin, Israel, 77.18. 11. Peter Blank, Germany, 72.62. 12. Raymond Hecht, Germany, 70.58.

Triple jump: 1. Kenny Harrison, U.S., 17.78 meters. 2. Leonid Voloshin, Soviet Union, 17.75. 3. Mike Conley, U.S., 17.62. 4. Vasiliy Sokov, Soviet Union, 17.28. 5. Tord Henriksson, Sweden, 17.12. 6. Brian Wellman, Bermuda, 16.98. 7. Yoelvis Quesada, Cuba, 16.94. 8. Georges Sainte-Rose, France, 16.92. 9. Ralf Jaros, Germany, 16.76. 10. Oleg Denishchik, Soviet Union, 16.61. 11. Norifumi Yamashita, Japan, 16.26. 12. Andrzej Grabarczyk, Poland, 16.23.

Women

800 meters: 1. Lilia Nurutdinova, Soviet Union, 1 minute, 57.50 seconds. 2. Ana Quirot, Cuba, 1:57.55. 3. Ella Kovacs, Romania, 1:57.58. 4. Maria Mutola, Mozambique, 1:57.63. 5. Letitia Vriesde, Surinam, 1:58.25. 6. Christine Wachtel, Germany, 1:58.98. 7. Ann Williams, Britain, 2:01.01. 8. Svetlana Masterkova, Soviet Union, 2:02.92.

3,000 meters: 1. Tatyana Dorovskikh, Soviet Union, 8 minutes, 35.82 seconds. 2. Elena Romanova, Soviet Union, 8:36.06. 3. Susan Sirma, Kenya, 8:39.41. 4. Paivi Tikkanen, Finland, 8:41.30. 5. Margareta Keszeg, Romania, 8:42.02. 6. Roberta Brunet, Italy, 8:42.64. 7. Judi St. Hilaire, U.S., 8:44.02. 8. Annette Peters, U.S., 8:44.02. 9. Gitte Karlshoj, Denmark, 8:44.35. 10. Yvonne Murray, Britain, 8:44.92. 11. Alison Wyeth, Britain, 8:44.73. 12. Pauline Konga, Kenya, 8:46.66. 13. Lyudmila Borisova, Soviet Union, 8:51.49. 14. Shelly Steely, U.S., 8:53.70. 15. Marie-Pierre Duros, France, 9:08.31.

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

(Through Sunday)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	68	57	.544	—
Toronto	68	57	.544	—
Boston	62	62	.500	5½
Milwaukee	60	64	.484	7½
New York	56	66	.459	10½
Baltimore	52	72	.419	15½
Cleveland	41	82	.333	26
West Division				
Minnesota	75	51	.595	—
Chicago	67	57	.540	7
Oakland	68	58	.540	7
Texas	64	59	.520	9½
Kansas City	63	60	.512	10½
Seattle	64	61	.512	10½
California	61	63	.492	13

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	72	50	.590	—
St. Louis	67	55	.549	5
Chicago	62	61	.504	10½
New York	60	63	.488	12½
Philadelphia	60	63	.488	12½
Montreal	50	72	.410	22
West Division				
Los Angeles	68	55	.553	—
Atlanta	67	56	.545	1
Cincinnati	60	63	.488	8
San Francisco	60	63	.488	8
San Diego	60	64	.484	8½
Houston	51	72	.415	17

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota [illegible] — 7 0
Baltimore [illegible] — 9 1
Erickson, Leach (5), Guthrie (8) and Ortiz; Mussina, Frohwirth (9) and Melvin. W—Mussina, 2-3. L—Erickson, 16-6. Sv—Frohwirth (2).

New York 301 200 100—7 8 2
Toronto 200 000 36x—11 12 1
Sanderson, Leary (7), Guetterman (7), Habyan (8) and Nokes; Stottlemyre, MacDonald (5), Acker (8), Ward (9) and Myers, Borders (9). W—Acker, 3-4. L—Guetterman, 2-2. HR—New York, R. Kelly (13). Toronto, Myers (7).

Seattle 200 000 001—3 7 0
Detroit 200 000 002—4 11 0
Hanson, Swan (9), Schooler (9), Murphy (9) and Valle; Terrell and Tettleton. W—Terrell, 10-10. L—Schooler, 0-2. HRs—Seattle, Valle (6). Detroit, Whitaker (20).

Texas 000 102 001 04—8 13 0
Kansas City [illegible] — 7 1
(11 innings)
B. Witt, Rogers (7), Mathews (8), Je. Russell (11) and Rodriguez, Petralli (9); Gubicza, Gordon (6), Montgomery (9), S. Davis (11) and Spehr, Mayne (10). W—Mathews, 1-0. L—S. Davis, 3-9.

Milwaukee 023 020 001—8 16 0
Oakland 100 000 010—2 6 2
Bosio, Henry (9) and Surhoff; Darling, Nelson (5), Klink (8), Chitren (9) and Steinbach. W—Bosio, 10-9. L—Darling, 3-1.

Boston 002 200 000—4 7 0
California 002 231 00x—8 12 1
Hesketh, Lamp (5), Bolton (7) and Marzano; Langston, Fetters (5), Eichhorn (9) and Parrish. W—Fetters, 1-3. L—Hesketh, 8-3. Sv—Eichhorn (1). HRs—Boston, Brunansky (14). California, Gaetti (17), Abner (2).

Chicago 000 000 000—0 3 0
Cleveland 000 100 02x—3 11 3
Fernandez, M. Perez (8) and Fisk; Nichols and Skinner. W—Nichols, 2-10. L—Fernandez, 6-11.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco 011 000 100—3 12 1
Pittsburgh 000 303 20x—8 10 0
Oliveras, Downs (6), Brantley (8) and Manwaring; Smiley, Belinda (7) and LaValliere. W—Smiley, 15-8. L—Oliveras, 4-3. Sv—Belinda (13). HRs—Pittsburgh, J. Bell (13), Van Slyke (14), Bonilla (16), Espy (1).

Los Angeles 100 000 100—2 12 2
St. Louis 101 002 10x—5 11 0
Belcher, Crews (7) and Carter; Cormier, Fraser (6), McClure (8), Carpenter (8), Le. Smith (9) and Pagnozzi. W—Cormier, 2-1. L—Belcher, 8-8. Sv—Le. Smith (35).

Montreal 000 201 001—4 7 1
Houston 000 000 000—0 3 0
M. Gardner, Rojas (8), Fassero (8) and Reyes; Deshaies, Corsi (7), Schilling (9) and Eusebio. W—M. Gardner, 7-9. L—Deshaies, 4-11. Sv—Fassero (6). HR—Montreal, Grissom (6).

San Diego 131 006 010—12 14 2
Chicago 057 010 000—9 15 2
Rasmussen, M. Maddux (2), Lewis (6), Melendez (8) and Santiago; Do. Jackson, Boskie (4), May (6), Scanlan (6), McElroy (6), Assenmacher (8) and Villanueva, Wilkins (6). W—M. Maddux, 5-2. L—Scanlan, 5-7. Sv—Melendez (2). HRs—San Diego, Dr. Jackson 2 (14), Fernandez (4), Teufel (6). Chicago, Villanueva (7).

Philadelphia 300 200 010—6 9 4
Atlanta 000 031 010—5 10 1
Greene, Searcy (6), Boever (7), Ritchie (8), Ml. Williams (8) and Lake, Daulton (8); Avery, St. Claire (4), Wohlers (6), Clancy (7), T. Castillo (8), Stanton (9) and Olson, Cabrera (2). W—Greene, 9-5. L—Avery, 13-8. Sv—Ml. Williams (24). HRs—Philadelphia, Jordan (8), C. Hayes (8).

Cincinnati 010 000 000—1 9 0
New York 010 100 00x—2 7 0
Myers, Charlton (7) and Reed; Cone, Franco (9) and O'Brien. W—Cone, 11-10. L—Myers, 5-11. Sv—Franco (22). HR—New York, Jefferies (9).

Japanese Baseball

Central League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Chunichi	56	40	1	.583	—
Hiroshima	50	39	1	.561	2½
Yakult	55	47	1	.539	4
Yomiuri	57	50	0	.533	4½
Taiyo	44	56	1	.441	14
Hanshin	33	63	0	.344	23

Monday's Games
Hanshin 4, Chunichi 3
Hiroshima 5, Yakult 4, 14 innings

Pacific League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Kintetsu	61	37	2	.620	—
Seibu	60	38	2	.610	1
Orix	49	51	2	.490	13
Nippon Ham	46	51	4	.475	14½
Daiei	45	50	1	.474	14½
Lotte	31	65	1	.325	29

TENNIS

U.S. Open

Results Monday of the $7.25-million U.S. Open at the USTA National Tennis Center (seedings in parentheses):

Men Singles
First Round

Michael Chang, U.S., def. Mark Woodforde, Australia, 6-3, 6-0, 6-2; Jakob Hlasek, Switzerland, def. Roberto Azar, Argentina, 6-3, 7-5, 6-3; Derrick Rostagno, U.S., def. Patrick Baur, Germany, 6-0, 6-2, 6-3; Jonas Svensson, Sweden, def. Andrei Cherkasov (13), Soviet Union, 7-6 (7-2), 6-2, 6-2; Aaron Krickstein, U.S., def. Andre Agassi (8), U.S., 7-5, 7-6, 6-2.

Women Singles
First Round

Monica Seles (2), Yugoslavia, def. Nicole Arendt, U.S., 6-2, 6-0; Chanda Rubin, U.S., def. Silvia Farina, Italy, 6-4, 6-0; Dominique Monami, Belgium, def. Francesca Romano, Italy, 6-1, 6-4; Patricia Hy, Hong Kong, def. Maria Strandlund, Sweden, 6-3, 6-0; Bettina Fulco, Argentina, def. Elna Reinach, South Africa, 6-2, 4-6, 7-6 (8-6); Jo Durie, Britain, def. Carrie Cunningham, U.S., 6-4, 6-2; Kimiko Date, Japan, def. Tami Whitlinger, U.S., 7-6 (7-3), 6-4; Sara Gomer, Britain, def. Stephanie Rottier, Netherlands, 6-3, 6-1; Naoko Sawamatsu, Japan, def. Linda Ferrando, Italy, 6-4, 6-2; Radka Zrubakova, Czechoslovakia, def. Renata Baranski, U.S., 6-2, 7-6 (7-3); Emanuela Zardo, Switzerland, def. Katarzyna Nowak, Poland, 7-5, 6-1.

SOCCER

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION
Bochum 0, Nuremberg 3
UNDER-17 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS
Argentina 2, Australia 1
Spain 3, Germany 1
Ghana 2, Brazil 1
Qatar 6, U.S. 5

CRICKET

TEST MATCH
England vs. Sri Lanka, Fourth Day
Monday, in London
England first innings: 282
Sri Lanka 1st innings: 224
England 2d innings: 364-3
Sri Lanka 2d innings: 79-2

SIDELINES

Perkins and Rouse Set Swim Marks

EDMONTON, Alberta (LAT) — Kieren Perkins of Australia broke the 800-meter freestyle world record and Jeff Rouse of the United States broke the 100-meter backstroke record on the last night of competition at the Pan-Pacific swimming championships.

Perkins bettered the second-oldest men's record, Valdimir Salnikov's 1986 world mark of 7:50.64, by swimming the distance in 7:47.85 as he won 1,500-meter freestyle by almost 50 meters Sunday.

Rouse led off the last event of the meet, the 400 medley relay, with a 53.93-second backstroke leg that broke David Berkoff's 1988 world record of 54.51.

IOC Urged to Accredit Baltic States

FRANKFURT (UPI) — Walter Tröger, a German member of the International Olympic Committee, called on the IOC Monday to recognize the three Baltic republics that have declared their independence from the Soviet Union.

Tröger urged the IOC to recognize Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in time for them to take part in the 1992 Winter Olympics in Albertville, France, and the Summer Games in Barcelona.

A special IOC commission, headed by Keba M'Baye of Senegal, has already met with the national Olympic committees of the three republics.

For the Record

Michael Jordan, star of the NBA's Chicago Bulls, told the Chicago Sun-Times that he will decide in the next few days whether he will play for the United States in the Barcelona Olympics. *(UPI)*

Johnny Famechon, 46, the former world featherweight boxing champion, remained in a coma Monday after being struck by a car while crossing a street Saturday in Sydney, hospital officials said. *(AP)*

Edwin Rosario of Puerto Rico will defend his WBA junior welterweight title against Akinobu Hiranaka of Japan on Oct. 5 in Reno, Nevada. *(AFP)*

Tom Purtzer, with a par, beat Davis Love and Jim Gallagher on the second hole of a sudden death playoff in the World Series of Golf in Akron, Ohio. *(Reuters)*

AT&T USADirect® Service.
Your Express Connection to AT&T Service.

Calling the States when you're overseas has never been easier. All you have to do is dial a number to be connected to an AT&T Operator in the U.S. You can use your AT&T Calling Card or call collect.

AT&T USADirect Service is available in over 90 countries. Here are some of them.

AUSTRIA**	022-903-011	ITALY**	172-1011
BELGIUM**	11-0010	LUXEMBOURG	0 800-0111
DENMARK**	8001-0010	NETHERLANDS**	06*022-9111
EGYPT*[3]	356-0200	NORWAY**	050-12011
FINLAND**	9800-10010	POLAND[2]	010-480-0111
FRANCE**	19*0011	PORTUGAL	05017-1-288
GERMANY[1]	0130-0010	SAUDI ARABIA[4]	1 800-100
GREECE**	00-800-1311	SPAIN	900-99-00-11
HUNGARY**	00*36-0111	SWEDEN**	020-795-611
IRELAND	1 800-550-000	SWITZERLAND**	155-00-11
ISRAEL	177-100-2727	U.K.	0800-89-0011

For additional USADirect access numbers or information about the service, call us collect at 412-553-7458. When in the U.S., call 1 800 874-4000 Ext. 416 for your free USADirect information card.

*Await second dial tone. **Public phones require coin or card. [1]Western portion. [2]Dial "0" and await second tone outside Warsaw. [3]Dial "02" first, outside of Cairo. [4]Limited availability.
©1991 AT&T

AT&T The right choice.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
(Continued From Back Page)

EMPLOYMENT
EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE
INTERNATIONAL LAW FIRM REQUIRES EXPERIENCED ATTORNEY FOR VIETNAM
Fluent English, French helpful. CV, photo & compensation required to Mgr, Box 798, CPO BKK 10501 Thailand

EMPLOYMENT
EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
LANGUAGE SCHOOL seeks full-time or part-time novice English teachers. Must have EEC Passport or valid working papers. Paris (1) 42 56 44 25

DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED
EXPERIENCED PORTUGUESE couple. French and some English. Reply with phone to fax: 351.1.2477352 Lisbon.

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
EXECUTIVE LANGUAGE SERVICES International House World Group, one of the leading language schools in France, specialized in executive courses seeks Study Abroad Organizer ("Responsable Séjours Linguistiques") - Organization & sales of study abroad - Administration & financial follow-up. Commercial skills, initiative, organization are necessary for this key post. Bilingual English/French. Knowledge word processing. Send CV, handwritten letter and salary expectations to: Dorothy Polley, Executive Language Services, 25 Bd Sebastopol, 75001 PARIS

AUTO RENTALS
RENT FROM DERGI AUTO WEEKEND: FF 515.- 8 DAYS: FF2,356 PARIS (1) 45 87 27 04

AUTO SHIPPING
TRANSCAR 17 av de Friedland, 75008 Paris. (1) 4225 6444. Nice 9321 3550. Antwerp 233 9985. Cannes 9339 4344

AUTOS TAX FREE
TRASCO BREMEN. Tax free from stock NEW MERCEDES S-CLASS W140, Tax free new and used Audi, BMW, Mercedes, Porsche, Volkswagen, Volvo. Steindamm 38, 2820 Bremen 77, Germany. Tlx 246624. Fax (0)421/630205. Tel: (0)421/633044.
TRASCO BREMEN Mercedes + Audi Armored cars & stretched limousines from stock. Steindamm 38, D-2820 Bremen 77 Germany. Tlx 246624. Fax (0)421/630205. Tel: (0)421/633044.

AUTO RENTALS
CENTURY SELF DRIVE
New cars - Unlimited mileage
RENAULT 5 F 990/week
RENAULT CLIO F 1,090/week
PARIS/OPERA (1) 42 61 68 68
ORLY AIRPORT (1) 46 87 18 68
C.D.G. AIRPORT (1) 34 29 80 08
NICE 93 21 11 18
LYON 78 95 44 88
MARSEILLE 42 79 28 28
STRASBOURG 88 35 34 88
TOULOUSE 61 30 03 11

AUTO SERVICES
LICENCE PLATES EXPIRED? Fast solution. GMC, 26 Kleomenous, 10675 Athens, Greece. Fax 7219080

LEGAL SERVICES
AMERICAN GREEN CARD AA-1 COMPETITION
40,000 U.S. Permanent Residence Visas annually - Most Western & Eastern Europeans Eligible (also Algerians, Tunisians & Indonesians) - September 15 deadline for 1991 - 100% Success Rate in Earlier Competition; $250 Processing Fee. Spitzberg & Drew, Immigration Law Suite 400, 4801 Mass Ave., N.W. Washington, DC 20016 Tel: 202-895-1620, 301-593-1943 Fax: 301-593-5898 USA
24 HOUR DIVORCE inexpensive, fast. Immediate remarriage. P.O. Box 357, Sudbury, Mass 01776. Tel: 508-443-8387 Fax: 508-443-0183 USA.

LEGAL SERVICES
DIVORCE BY MAIL. Final in 14 days certified by US Government. Tel: FRG (49) 211.714950 or (49) 2101.278569

LOW COST FLIGHTS
DAILY FLIGHTS AT LOWEST FARES to any major North American int'l airport. Tel: Paris (33-1) 47 04 67 51.

HOTELS
SWITZERLAND
LUCERNE GRAND HOTEL EUROPE **** parking, CNN. Tel: (41) 41/30 11 11 Fax: (41) 41/31 10 31.

HOLIDAY RENTALS
FRENCH PROVINCES
FRANCE, CANNES, Exquisite 19th century castle set in 15 acres of beautiful grounds overlooking the sea. Your guests will enjoy the lovely George III dining room, Louis XVI sitting room, after a dive in the large oval swimming pool. 8 double bedrooms including Master's suite with private library. Available September and October. OBION Tel: 9339 8839, Fax: 93394688

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

ESCORTS & GUIDES
MILLIONAIRES CLUB INTERNATIONAL ESCORT AGENCY
LONDON 071 584 7008
LOS ANGELES (213) 273 2380
All credit cards welcome

MERCEDES
V.I.P. ESCORT AGENCY
9 AM TILL MIDNIGHT - 7 DAYS
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED
TEL: LONDON (071) 351 6666

EXCLUSIVE CONSULTANTS
World-Class Escorts. Business and Social Service. 9 am till Midnight - 7 Days. Major Credit Cards Accepted. (212) 957-0930

DIPLOMAT
ZOE'S INT'L ESCORT AGENCY
London 071 221 3453
or Freephone 0800 252810
Credit Cards Welcome

ESCORTS & GUIDES
MYSTIQUE IMPECCABLE TASTE & MANNER ESCORT SERVICE Phone London 071 624 7099.
CROWN CLUB LTD NYC's V.I.P. ESCORT SERVICE (212) 688-2271
VANITY * ESCORTS LONDON'S FINEST SERVICE Tel: 081 882 4977/9360
ZURICH SUSAN ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 01/382 05 80
CHELSEA ESCORT SERVICE. 51 Beauchamp Place, London SW3. Tel: 071-584 6513 Established 18 years.
ZURICH Isabelle Escort Service 01/252 61 25
*******TOKYO******* First Class Escort / Guide Service. Tel: (03) 3351 - 2279, Discriminating Service for executives.
GENEVA, PRETTY WOMAN VIP Escort Service 077/254407 Cards

ESCORTS & GUIDES
LONDON "ELEGANCE" FRIENDLY ESCORT SERVICE. TEL: 071 289 2835
LONDON GISELLE REFINED MATURE PRIVATE ESCORT SERVICE TEL 071 584 0746
ROTTERDAM - White's Escort Service, Westzeedijk 94, Daily from 4:30pm
GENEVA-ROYAL-GENEVA ** VIP-ESCORT-SERVICE ** OPEN 7 DAYS. Tel: 022/49 56 82
LONDON MICHELLE Exclusive French Escort Service Tel 071 724 4625
AMSTERDAM LIBERTY ESCORT Service Top Class Lady's Tel: 020-6180604 All Credit cards (also dinner dates).
ZURICH NEW High class Escort Service. Tel: 077 / 63 83 32.

ESCORTS & GUIDES
ORIENT JAPANESE CHINESE THAI Escort Service. Days and evenings. Please phone 071 225 3314 London.
ITALIAN MODEL ESCORT SERVICE TEL: LONDON 071 383 7685.
FRANKFURT - "TOP TEN" ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 069 - 55 88 26. THE BEST IN TOWN. Daily from 2pm.
BRUSSELS, CHRISTINA Escort and Travel Service. Tel: 02-511-2272. Credit Cards accepted.
FRANKFURT * NEW * PRIVATE * Most sophisticated Escort Service. Tel: 069 - 497401. Credit cards.
***** FRANKFURT ***** Princess Escort Service, 7 days. Tel: 069 / 666 25 64.
**** FRANKFURT **** New Escort Team Tel: 06251 - 58 72 76

ESCORTS & GUIDES
GENEVA & PARIS CONNECTION First Class Exclusive VIP French & Int'l Escort Service. Geneva (022) 21 99 61
* * * MUNICH * * * 91 23 14 ESCORT & GUIDE AGENCY. THE FRIENDLY SERVICE.
LONDON EXCLUSIVE Escort Service. London and Heathrow area. Credit cards. Tel: 071-352 0498
*** VIENNA-BRATISLAVA *** "Eurocontact" Escort Service, credit cards. Tel 0222/894 16 19.
DUSSELDORF-COLOGNE-ESSEN "Penthouse" High Class Escort Service. The Best in Town. 0211 - 39 83 528
KASHMIR VIP ESCORT SERVICE Indian and Asian Beauties London 071 370 3492.
***** FRANKFURT ***** The leading Escort Service of the area. Tel: 069 / 35 22 21, daily.

TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND
It's never been easier to subscribe and save.
Just call today: 02503-24024

ART BUCHWALD

Waiting Out the Storm

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Massachusetts — As happens with all storms, Hurricane Bob has now blown out to sea. There were people on Martha's Vineyard who sustained serious physical damage, and I do not make light of their losses.

But the majority of us were spared and suffered nothing more than fallen trees and flooded living rooms, and whatever else happens when a person hasn't had hot coffee or a bath for four days.

Buchwald

This is not an overview of the hurricane but only my observations from a Widow's Walk in Vineyard Haven.

As soon as it was reported that Hurricane Bob was headed for Martha's Vineyard, most people did the sensible thing and canceled their tennis games. The golfers, on the other hand, insisted that they would tee off no matter what was blowing up from the south. Don Brown told me, as he was tying down his golf clubs to the top of his station wagon, "If golfers worried about a hurricane, we'd never get to play 18 holes."

□

There was the usual panic in the stores. People swept the shelves of the A&P and Cronig's, not only buying up food they would never eat but making a run on Windex, Enriched Soap Flakes and floor wax because they never knew when they would get to clean their houses again.

A man in Shirley's Hardware Store was offering to trade his Mercedes-Benz for four Eveready flashlight batteries.

As the storm moved steadily north we hunkered down in front of the TV with all the weather experts. It was "H" hour. The only ones still outside were the volunteer fire department and the golfers who were going through their practice swings on the first tee.

Not too many people realized that TV needs electricity. If they had, they would have evacuated the island at the first sign of Bob.

I watched my set die in one last flicker. It faded on a shot of Long Island being battered along its coastline. This was cause for alarm because it is a known fact that every time Long Island sneezes, Martha's Vineyard gets pneumonia.

When the television set went blank I sat staring at the screen, and I thought, "This is the way the world is going to end. The last thing I'll see are the waves crashing against the walls of a defunct bank in Southampton."

The winds started in earnest, 60 or 70 miles (about 100 kilometers) per hour. (After the hurricane, residents escalated the speed to 100 miles per hour, which people are allowed to do if they've been in a hurricane.)

The house shook and trees started to fall. With the power out we sat by the window pretending that it was a TV screen. I watched in horror as $6,000 worth of roses and other bushes were uprooted and blown to Maine.

At the height of the storm, Lou Davidson made it to our door and said excitedly, "I just received word from the Mink Meadows Course that Ralph shot a 37 on his first nine holes." We all cheered.

□

Once the hurricane was over, we went out into the streets to inspect the damage. Trees were down, boats were up and lakes, large enough for sailboats, had been created in people's backyards. We didn't deserve it, and Long Island owes us an explanation.

The ones who suffered the most, psychologically, were those who had children in their houses. They were stuck for three or four days without power, and after 24 hours parents locked themselves in the bathroom and refused to come out. The last I heard of Kip Bramhill was that he was taken by ambulance to the hospital, after playing 1,781 games of Pictionary with his grandchildren.

Ecologically Correct Films

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Robert Redford will be the keynote speaker Sept. 30 in Los Angeles when the Environmental Media Association honors movies and television shows that it considers to be ecologically correct.

Simca's Memoir: Tradition With Recipes

By Aline Mosby
New York Times Service

PLACASSIER, France — Here is one of the world's finest French cooks briskly recalling one of her renowned recipes:

"Wash and dry some peach leaves, put them into a jug and pour in wine, cover the jug and place it in a cool place for six to eight hours. The wine will have an elusive taste of almonds."

Simple and natural, the recipe reflects the ancient, real France and its traditions, illustrating why for centuries its food, both complex and easy, has reigned supreme. And why it is taught by Simone Beck, known as Simca, one of its skilled specialists.

A spirited 86-year-old, Simca ("Don't call me Madame," she scolds a visitor. "Call me Simca.") sits before the rustic living room fireplace in her Provençal home in this village near Grasse, her white hair neatly waved, blue eyes gleaming behind tinted glasses. On her lap sprawls Whisky ("Scotch — he is black and white"), age 15; at her feet snoozes Ursus, 7, a black Labrador.

Eddy Van Der Veen for The New York Times

Simone Beck with Jean-Paul Battaglia, chef at Feu Follet in Mougins, one of her favorites.

Bookshelves bulge with her English-language triumphs: "Mastering the Art of French Cooking," written with Julia Child and Louisette Bertholle; a second volume of "Mastering," written with Child, and two other books she wrote alone. She has, with Suzy Patterson, recently finished her fifth book, "Food and Friends: A Memoir With Recipes," due from Viking in the fall.

But what of France now, overrun by fax machines, foreign restaurants, and microwave ovens?

"Never microwave," Simca said in her resonant voice. "You can never cook medium rare, because after you take the dish out, it continues to cook. Once I microwaved a mousseline de poisson; it was inedible."

As for nouvelle cuisine, "I hate it! I hate it! I hate undercooked food trying to make a dish like a framed picture. Bits of food on huge plates. Anyway, nouvelle cuisine is outmoded now."

She sees a subtle change in French cuisine. "Classicism has fallen in restaurants; each chef discovers new dishes and methods." Her favorite chef is Michel Guérard of Eugénie-les-Bains. She has not gone to Paris to dine in more than five years. "I hate Paris," she said. "Too many cars. Pollution."

On her travels, did she like Indian food? "Not much." Japanese? "I don't like a little piece of food the size of my fingernail. Their only good food is Kobe beef, fed on beer." In the United States, she likes Thanksgiving dinner and clam chowder, but not pumpkin pie or fried chicken? She also waves off New York's French restaurants.

Simca's specialty is regional home cooking, the basis of all French food. Her creations evolve from her childhood in Normandy, the Alsatian recipes of the second husband's family, and the herb-rich Provence where she has lived since 1976.

Her devotion to fine food began in her family's turreted, Edwardian brick mansion near Dieppe, where she was born in 1904. Her grandfather had discovered an ancient recipe for Benedictine liqueur in an old trunk, made it and reaped a fortune. Her parents, Maurice and Madeleine Beck, had six servants. In this world, she was taught to put forks face down on a dinner table and to stay out of the kitchen.

But at age 7 she sneaked into forbidden ground. "I stood up on a stool by the stove," she said, and learned from the cook, Zulma, how to make roux, the basis for sauces, and boeuf bourguignon. Her nanny scolded her, "You reek of grease."

Nonetheless, she took lessons from Zulma and at age 9 made a "dark, bittersweet" chocolate cake for her father's birthday. It was the basis of cakes she has made since.

"My mother wrote her favorite recipes in a black book, which I still have," Simca said. "As Zulma could not read, I explained them to her. But nobody could have guessed I'd make a career of cooking. In my upper-middle-class background, careers for women were practically unheard of, much less a profession of cooking, a métier left to domestics."

After her first marriage failed in Paris, she married a chemical engineer, Jean Fischbacher, in 1937. By all accounts, this was a happy love affair until his death in 1986. She sold Benedictine during the German occupation in World War II to send food to her husband, who was in a German prison camp for four years.

Once when his tall wife was trying to get into a miniature Simca car, Fischbacher joked, "What a big chassis for such a little car." Since then, her nickname has been Simca.

Before and after the war, she studied at the Cordon Bleu school in Paris, though she always has a cook in her home. "We never have been fat," Simca said. "Americans are fat because they eat too much sugar."

One day her friend Louisette Bertholle returned from the United States with a commission to write a cookbook explaining French cuisine to Americans. She and Simca wrote a manuscript, but their editor in New York said they needed an American collaborator to adapt the recipes to American methods.

In 1949, Julia Child was studying at the Cordon Bleu while her husband, Paul, worked at the U.S. Embassy. She wanted to meet a French cook and was introduced to Simca at a cocktail party. The result was a cooking school, L' Ecole de Trois Gourmandes, opened by all three women in Child's Paris flat in 1951.

"As there was no U. S. collaborator for their book, I was delighted to join the team," Julia Child says in her introduction to Simca's memoirs.

"Mastering the Art of French Cooking" took 10 years to evolve and was finally published in 1961, becoming a must for American kitchens and a success in England as well.

Simca does not think that just anybody can learn to be a good cook. "You must have a passion for cooking properly with taste and ease and not be afraid of being tired."

Simca's home, like her cooking and personality, reflects the genteel, traditional France. The rooms with beamed ceilings are busy with 39 paintings depicting Provence, stacks of books, a blurry gleam of copper pots, ancient clocks, photographs of her husband in his wartime captain's uniform, giant armoires and her Louis XV carved desk.

To a visitor for lunch, she served thick vegetable soup, Roquefort cheese quiche, roast Provençal lamb with potatoes and strawberry ice cream. Dinner was a tomato, mustard and lettuce salad with toast; chicken sautéed with an onion sauce; local goat cheeses and bread, and chocolate cake.

On a Sunday morning, her Tunisian chauffeur takes her to the ancient Saint-Esprit church in this village. She sits in the front row, relaxed and calm. "I like the atmosphere of church," she said.

That evening, she easily climbs stairs to her bedroom. Her secret for her long life: "The love from my husband for 49 years. Good food, no excesses. And work to give me energy, to keep alive."

PEOPLE

Matlock Plans 2 Books On Missions to Moscow

Jack F. Matlock Jr., from 1987 until recently U. S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, is writing two books about his diplomatic career that will include an examination of last week's failed Soviet coup. The first book, due in the fall from Random House, will be in the form of an open letter to Soviet leaders on the future of their country, said **Harold Evans**, president of Random House Adult Trade Books. The second work, projected for 1993 release, will examine U. S.-Soviet policy in the 1980s.

□

The barroom comedy "Cheers" won four Emmy Awards, including the prize for best comedy series and trophies for **Kirstie Alley**, best actress; **Bebe Neuwirth**, best supporting actress, and **James Burrows**, director. NBC's "L. A. Law," won its fourth Emmy for best dramatic series at the awards ceremony in Pasadena, California. Other winners included **James Earl Jones** of ABC's "Gabriel's Fire," best actor in a dramatic series, and as best supporting actor in "Heat Wave," a miniseries; **Patricia Wettig** of ABC's "thirtysomething," best actress in a dramatic series; and **Burt Reynolds** of CBS's "Evening Shade," best actor in a comedy series. "Cheers" now has a total of 26 Emmys, equal to "Hill Street Blues" and second only to "The Mary Tyler Moore Show," with 29 series awards.

□

The Nobel Prize-winning scientist **Gertrude Belle Elion**, who recalls when she couldn't get a research job because she is a woman, was named to the National Women's Hall of Fame, in Seneca Falls, New York. Elion has developed drugs to combat leukemia, gout, malaria, herpes and auto-immune disorders during a career of five decades. The techniques she helped devise led to the development of the first AIDS drug, AZT. Women "need to realize that they can go to great lengths if they want to," Elion, 73, said.

□

The U. S. Naval Academy is naming a new facility the Bob Hope Performing Arts Center, part of the new $30 million Alumni Hall at Annapolis, Maryland. It will be dedicated Oct. 5. The center was named in recognition of **Bob Hope**'s years of entertaining troops.

PERSONALS

THE EAST OCEAN is singing - The Southern Mountain is singing - indeed we are all singing. O HAPPY DAY. GRV. Love, Dana, Tom, Dan.

THANK YOU SAINT JUDE FOR BOTH TIMES. NW.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE IHT IS NOW AVAILABLE IN MANY U.S. CITIES ON DATE OF ISSUE

Now printed by satellite transmission in New York the International Herald Tribune offers same-day home or office delivery in Manhattan, most areas of Boston, Los Angeles, Miami, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Washington D.C.

Subscription copies are now flown directly to Atlanta, Chicago, Denver and Seattle for speedy mail delivery.

In the U.S.A., call TOLL FREE 1-800-882-2884

In New York, call (212) 752-3890

or write International Herald Tribune 850 Third Avenue New York, N.Y. 10022 Telex: 427 175 Fax: (212) 755-8785

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PARIS

PART-TIME STUDY
CREDIT OR AUDIT OPTION

Register now for courses in Art History, Comparative Literature, Computer Science, European Studies, French Studies, Int'l Affairs, Int'l Business Administration, Int'l Economics. Call the Division of Continuing Education - Tel: (1) 47 20 44 99. Classes begin September 5th.

FEELING low? — having problems? SOS HELP cross-line in English. 3 p.m.-11 p.m. Tel: Paris (1) 47 23 80 80.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS English speaking meetings daily. Tel: PARIS 46 34 99 65 or ROME 678 0320.

FITNESS

FITNESS TRAINER

The American way to fitness. A specialist in strength training, bodybuilding and physique sculpturing. Let me create the body you want. Michael - Paris Tel: (1) 40 23 93 67. Fax: (1) 45 26 58 68.

MOVING

MovePlus

THE INTERNATIONAL MOVERS

Head Office: World Trade Center Rotterdam. Tel: 31 (10) 405 2090

MOVE Plus - FRANCE Desbordes - PARIS (33) 1-43.43.23.64 Demenport - NICE 05241082 (toll free)
MOVE Plus - NORWAY Majortrans (47) 2- 507070
MOVE Plus - ENGLAND Amertrans (44) 81- 953 3636
MOVE Plus - HOLLAND Nieman (31) 10- 437 2255
MOVE Plus - GERMANY IMS (49) 6172- 457031
MOVE Plus - BELGIUM Ziegler (32) 2- 4722236
MOVE Plus - DENMARK Adams (45) 31- 787400
MOVE Plus - SWEDEN Kungsholms (46) 753- 89400
MOVE Plus - SPAIN Gil Stauffer (34) 1- 275 9844
MOVE Plus - SWITZERLAND Geneva: Hansch (41) 22- 436885 Zurich: Welti-Furrer (41) 1- 272 1211

THE ADDED VALUE IN MOVING

HOMESHIP. Small & medium moves, baggage, cars worldwide. Call Charlie. Paris (1) 42 81 18 81 (near Opera).

DUTY FREE SHOPS

FREDDY

Newly renovated shop in heart of Paris. Come in & buy all your perfumes & gifts "Duty Free" at SAVINGS OF 40%. Two blocks from the "Opera", next to the American Express Bank. FREE GIFT with this ad. Mon-Fri, 9-6:30 10 rue Auber, Paris 9, Metro Opera.

IMPORT/EXPORT

AMERICAN COMPANY LOOKING FOR FRENCH FURNITURE for resale. Circa 1890-1920. Please reply before Aug. 28. English and French speaking. Fax: 503-635-8600 USA.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HONG KONG COMPANIES ONLY U.S. $195

HK companies are ideal for doing business in Asia - or elsewhere. Low cost, low profile - they can be operated free of any taxes. We also incorporate in Ireland, Isle of Man, Gibraltar, Turks, BVI etc.

Sovereign Trust International, Box 902, 55 Connaught Rd. Central, Hong Kong. Tel: +852 850 4422 Fax: +852 850 5311.

OFFSHORE

Companies for all purposes including banking and insurance. We offer 30 years professional experience worldwide. Brochure on request. ASTON CORPORATE MANAGEMENT 19, Peel Road, Douglas, Isle of Man. Tel: 0624 626 591 Fax: 0624 625 126

FREE FAX & TELEX MACHINES

Learn how you may obtain fax, telex, and photocopy machines free of charge. For Details:

FAX: U.S. 205-948-5146

OFFSHORE COMPANIES All areas! JPCR, 175 Church Street, Douglas, Isle of Man. Tel 0624 629529 Fax 629662

TURKISH BUSINESS BULLETIN. Monthly Import/Export offers. Please fax for FREE COPY Tel +901-1497681

BUSINESS SERVICES

FOR LOANS $550,000 - $15,000,000

On viable projects plus S.I.O.C. Guarantees in 21 Banking days, also specialists in shipping and aircraft finance. Contact experience of 15 years at BARRINGTON-COUTTS LTD, 19 WALSINGHAM, ST JOHNS WOOD PARK, LONDON NW8 6RJ. Tel: 071-483 1604 Fax: 071-586 3458.

Doing Business in Switzerland?

BOSS - GENEVA

- Multilingual Secretarial help
- Telex, telefax, mailbox facilities
- Fully equipped offices
- Conference room
- Company formation / domiciliation
- Offshore companies

BUSINESS OFFICES & SUPPORTING SERVICES S.A. 6 rue Guillaume Tell, CH-1201 Geneva Tel: 4122/7326200 Fax: 4122/7329123

EXECUTIVE SERVICES. Highly skilled professional phone-secretarial services. Trained/professional secretaries to answer your calls, fax, word processing + typing needs. Paris T-42564010

LONDON ADDRESS BOND STREET. Mail, Phone, Fax, Telex, Conference room. Call 071-499-9192. Tx 262690.

SERVICED OFFICES

ANSWERING SERVICE IN PARIS: Telex, Fax, secretary, errands mail box, live 24H/DAY. 22 YEARS EXPERIENCE PAT 1-46099595 Tx 270560

WHY RENT SPACE WHEN YOU CAN RENT AN OFFICE IN PARIS

Office and all the office services available long or short term at:

IBOS

15 Ave VICTOR HUGO, 75116 Paris TEL: (1) 44281800 FAX 44281900
"It takes more than space to run an office"

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

SAINT JEAN CAP FERRAT SPLENDID VILLA

for sale, 540 sq.m. composed of living room, dining room, study, large kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, independent servants' quarters. On grounds of about 5,000 sq.m. with garage. cellar. Beautiful sea and coast views. PRICE LEVEL JUSTIFIED

AGEDI
ER Residential
7 & 9, Bd. des Moulins
MC 98000 MONACO
Tel: (33) 93.50.66.00. Telex 479417 MC
Fax (33) 93.50.19.42
(Nice France)

ROQUEBRUNE CAP MARTIN
NEW, SWEET VILLA, 150 SQ.M.
Double living, 3 bedrooms
2 baths, large kitchen
NICE 65 SQ.M. TERRACE
& 220 sq.m. private garden
VIEW ON THE CAP MARTIN
INTERESTING PRICE
More details, ask:

BREMOND DOTTA
Tel: 33-93.25.50.25 Fax: 33-93.50.95.81

PROVENCE

Restored coachhouse, period furniture, divided into 8 stylish homes, 1000 sq.m. living space, view Mont Ventoux, Cairn, pool. Good return. 10 min. highway. Value FF 7.5M. Price FF6.5M. Urgent. Owner: 90.40.21.50. (Photos on request.)

ILE D'OLERON. Owner selling VILLA. Modern, 4 main rooms with terrace bordering beach, unspoilable sea view, large boat house. F830,000. Tel: France 33-46.47.30.14.

CLOSE TO GENEVA & Bordeaux park. Apartments and villas for sale. Inquiries: Tel. (33) 50 95 30 88 Fax: (33) 50 43 76 26

PARIS & SUBURBS

JARDINS DU LUXEMBOURG, - Unspoilable view, 170 sq.m. loft, Duplex, terrace, cellar, parking. - 270 sq.m. high class, maid's room, cellar, parking. Soundproof. Owner T-43.25.70.70

QUAI D'ORSAY
Exceptional view. 5th floor, about 220 sq.m., Fuhlmann decoration. Garage, maid's room. Tel: (1) 45 53 53 35

16th RESIDENTIAL. Former townhouse, prestigious apartment, duplex, about 200 sq.m., with terrace about 35 sq.m. Ideal for luxurious pied-a-terre. Tel: (1) 45 53 53 35.

SWITZERLAND

LIVE IN SWITZERLAND
We show you how.
Also apartments for foreigners
SAMI S.A., Ensz 10, 1003 Lausanne
Switzerland. Fax: 41 21 202370

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN

KNIGHTSBRIDGE £59/night serviced luxury flats beside Harrods. From £59 in Kensington. Oxbridge Apartments Tel: (71) 835-1611 Fax: (71) 373-0036.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

FLATOTEL
EIFFEL TOWER OR EXPO PORTE DE VERSAILLES
from studio to five room deluxe apartments fully equipped and serviced, daily, weekly or monthly. Any further information: Call: 05.345.345 Toll Free or (1) 45 75 62 20

74 CHAMPS ELYSEES
LE CLARIDGE
FOR 1 WEEK OR MORE
high class studio, 2 or 3-room apartments, FULLY EQUIPPED IMMEDIATE RESERVATIONS Tel: (1) 43 59 67 97

AT HOME IN PARIS SHORT OR LONG TERM apartments for rent furnished or not
PARIS PROMO
Real Estate Agent - Property Manager 25 Ave Hoche, 75008 Paris. (1) 45632560

AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES
Offers apartments in residential areas from 3 months or more. Tel: (1) 42 25 22 25 Fax: (1) 45.63.37.09

EXCLUSIVE FURNISHED RENTALS First in quality and service Tel: 1-47 53 86 38. Fax: 1-45 51 75 77.

EXCEPTIONAL 150 SQ.M. (Louvre, RER Les Halles) close small park, charm, beams, fireplace, living, dining, study, 3 bedrooms, top quality kitchen & bath. F20,000. Tel: (1) 47.71.63.55.

16th, MUETTE. Furnished or not, owner, double living, fireplace, balcony, 2 bedrooms, newly redone, calm. F11,500 + charges. Tel: (1) 45 48 61 29 or 40 72 71 02.

PARIS BIENVENUE. Furnished studios & apartments 1 WEEK TO 2 YEARS in Central Paris. Chauffeur available. Tel: (1) 47 53 80 81. Fax: 47 53 72 99

NEUILLY-MAILLOT, 60 sq.m., newly redone, ideal for businessman. COURCELLES MONCEAU, 300 sq.m. high class furniture. Tel (1) 42671735

SUNNY HOUSE on private street, 2 bedrooms, 15th, Commerce, parking. F12,000/mo. Tel: 16-32 21 04 25

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

Embassy Service
5 Ave. de Messine
75008 Paris

YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS

(1)-45 62 30 00
FAX (1)-42.89.21.54

6th DUROC, just renovated, deluxe 80 sq.m. apartment, living, equipped open kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bath. Calm, F12,000. Owners (1) 40 70 10 70. Visit today from 2pm to 7pm. 129 rue de Sevres, Ecr. D.

7TH - 5 & 6 ROOMS unfurnished or furnished. F24,000 est. Tel: 1-42.24.00.39

NEUILLY Imm. 200 sq.m. flat. F26,500 est. Claude Pastori, your American realtor, 1-4293 6050 other rentals, Paris

USA

NEW YORK CITY Large, sunny apartment, 1 bedroom convert to 2, furnished, air conditioned, fireplace, view, 24 hr. security, proximity to U.N., transit. $400/week. Long/short stays negotiable. Tel: 212-683-7345.

Page 15 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

ADMINISTRATIVE / SECRETARIAL POSITIONS

Close Paris West suburb (RER C)
Executive Assistant
French English bilingual

We are a company specialized in research and development. In relation with our General Manager, you will hold a multifunction position. In addition to secretarial tasks, you will be in charge of the follow-up on technical and scientific dossiers. You will be an administrative coordinator within the company. With minimum 2 years study after baccalaureat, you show great professional maturity and the ability to face important responsabilities.
Please send hand-written letter, CV, photograph and salary expectations to our recruitment agency : CURSUS CONSEIL - 21, rue Vivienne 75002 Paris - FRANCE.

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

INTERNATIONAL GROUP Urgently seeks
BILINGUAL SECRETARY
for Management Department (4 people)
ENGLISH MOTHER TONGUE
3 years experience minimum.
Word Perfect processing abilities
Tel 42 36 03 92 - I.R.C.
Ref AL, 3 bd de Sébastopol 75001 Paris

International firm requires
BILINGUAL SECRETARY
(English mother tongue)
for Managing Director
Word processing (Macintosh), shorthand, for interesting post with lots of responsibility. Post currently at Asnières, to be relocated near Orly in November.
Please call Sarah on (1) 40 80 55 42 between 8:45 am and 5:30 pm

MINERVE SEEKS for AMERICAN FIRMS in PARIS: English, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries, knowledge of French required, English shorthand. Bilingual telesists. Write or phone: 422 rue Saint Honore, 75008 Paris, France. Tel: (1) 42 61 76 76.

DYNAMIC AMERICAN MEDICAL Technology firm in Paris seeks English/American mother tongue (preferably) executive assistant. Excellent presentation and communication skills required. Experience in import/Export, accounting and computers helpful. Send C.V. to: Marguerite Europe, 15, rue Rougemont, 75009 Paris.

STARTING SEPTEMBER 1991 International Astronautical organization in Paris seeks secretary, good English, good knowledge of IBM DIBASE III and Framework, good typist, general office work. Send CV to IAF, 3-5 rue Mario-Nikis, 75015 Paris. Tel: (1) 45674260 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

POSITIONS WANTED

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, 33, fluent English, French, German, some Spanish and Dutch, PC literate, highly organized, diplomatic and flexible, self starter, able to take initiative. Experience in banking finances and law environment seeks challenging position in Paris, free to travel. Please Reply Box 2342, IHT, F-92521 Neuilly Cedex.

RANDSTAD BILINGUAL AGENCY Specialized in Highly Qualified Fully Bilingual Temporary Office Personnel
Paris: 47 45 44 33

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, experience German, native English, fluent French, seeks challenging position Paris, South-East region Tel (1) 64 24 65 64

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

Paris Bême (Métro George V)
SECRETAIRE DE DIRECTION

Afin de renforcer sa petite structure en France, cet important groupe anglais d'assurances recherche une secrétaire pour assister le Directeur Européen.

Elle saura, au-delà d'un secrétariat classique, assumer certaines tâches avec l'autonomie et la confidentialité nécessaires.

Nous souhaitons rencontrer une candidate agée de 25 à 35 ans, bilingue, possédant une expérience significative de secrétariat. Langue maternelle anglaise souhaitée. TTX demandé.

Merci d'adresser lettre de candidature, CV complet, photo et rémunération actuelle sous la référence HT 80/4325 A, à: EGOR S.A. 8, rue de Berri 75008 Paris

Full Time Professional Secretary. Live-in and Travel with Professional Artistic couple based in Munich and New York. Will assist in the management of their professional work and details of everyday life. Must be fluent in English, Italian, and German. No outside commitments. Salary based upon qualifications. Respond with resume and cover letter by Fax to 212.226.5916 or 49.89.22.89590.

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

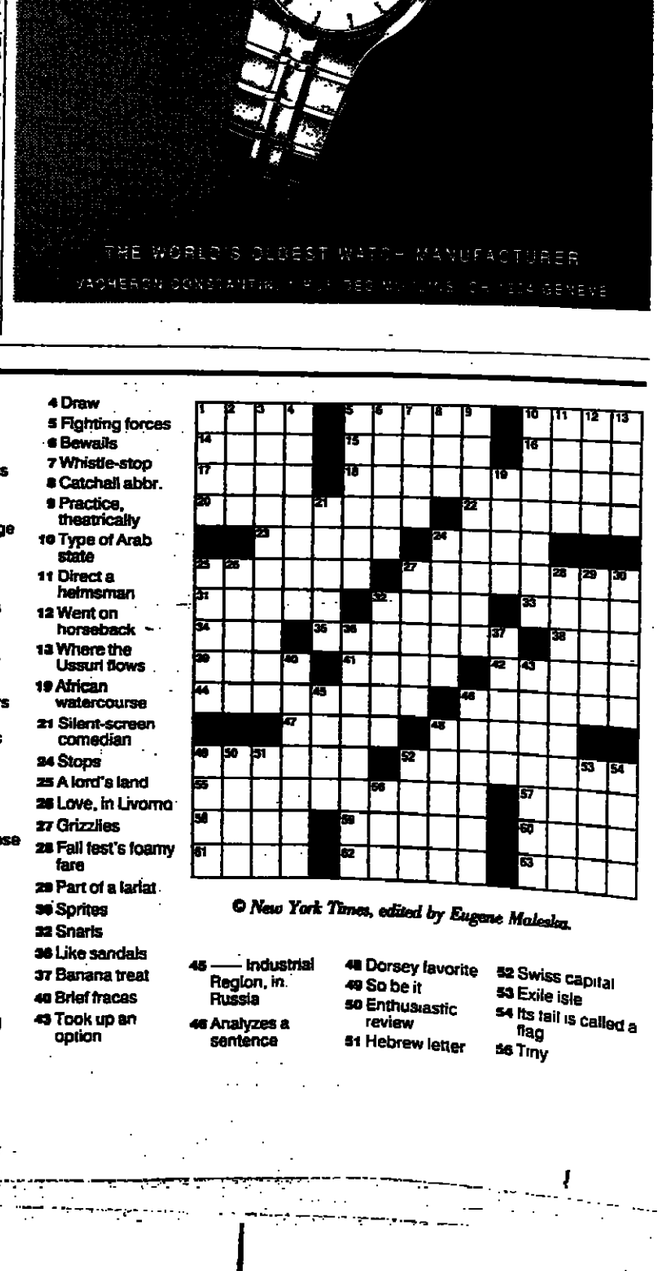
PARIS 8TH
European Association of multinational companies Metro: St Lazare/St Augustin seeks a
BILINGUAL OFFICE ASSISTANT
English (mother tongue)/French, interested in the development of the European Community

He/she should be available soon and tasks will include:

- improvement of English texts, drafted by French people
- data handling
- sending of faxes
- dispatch of mailings
- photocopies, filing, franking

Available, very organized, serious, dynamic and cheerful nature. This post could suit, among others, a foreign student who wants to specialize in France. The candidate will easily become part of the small united team whose success depends on the initiative of its members.
Yearly salary F66 k+
Send handwritten letter, CV, photo & references rapidly to: Ms. Dumont, AMUE, 26 rue de la Pepiniere, 75008 Paris

ENGLISH/AMERICAN MOTHER TONGUE BILINGUAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES/ASSISTANTS to TOP MANAGEMENT INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION GROUPS. Ability to handle confidential matters at international level in relation with business development. Star for data processing, fluent French. Advertising agency experience appreciated. Motivating positions located Western area of Paris (metro). Please submit resume, photo and salary requirements to: SELECTIVE EXECUTIVE ASSISTANTS, 91 Rue du Fbg. St. Honore, 75008 Paris



ACROSS

1 —— California, Mexican peninsula
5 A traffic-light color
10 Light brown
14 Adjoin
15 Way
16 Bovine calls
17 Torn
18 "—— and April showers": Anon.
20 Silver grade
22 Job-holding person
23 Hay and cotton units
24 "Mary —— little ..."
25 Late Philippine exile
27 Crosby was one
31 Accord
32 Thickens; sets
33 E.P.A. concern
34 Land east of Eden
36 Gives
38 Mazel —— (Hebrew congratulations)
39 Metal sources
41 Norms for Nicklaus
42 Plain language
44 Lifesavers
46 West Point freshmen
47 Funerary jars
48 Kennebunkport's locale
49 P.L.O. leader
52 Swapped
56 "April showers bring ——"
57 Rib in a fabric
58 Sinful
60 Uncanny
60 River to the North Sea
61 Hawaiian goose
62 English sand hills
63 Costly

DOWN

1 Excludes
2 Encourage a felon
3 Group getting "altar-ations"
4 Draw
5 Fighting forces
6 Bewails
7 Whistle-stop
8 Catchall abbr.
9 Practice, theatrically
10 Type of Arab state
11 Direct a helmsman
12 Went on horseback
13 Where the Ussuri flows
19 African watercourse
21 Silent-screen comedian
24 Stops
25 A lord's land
26 Love, in Livorno
27 Grizzlies
28 Fall fest's foamy fare
29 Part of a lariat
30 Sprites
32 Snarls
36 Like sandals
37 Banana treat
40 Brief fracas
43 Took up an option
45 —— Industrial Region, in Russia
46 Analyzes a sentence
48 Dorsey favorite
49 So be it
50 Enthusiastic review
51 Hebrew letter
52 Swiss capital
53 Exile isle
54 Its tail is called a flag
56 Tiny

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	L	A	M			C	H	A	P		I	V	A	N
R	E	B	E	L		H	A	L	E		N	O	S	E
O	D	E	T	O		A	R	E	A		H	I	T	S
W	A	T	E	R	W	I	T	C	H		O	L	E	S
			A	I	R	E		E	N	T	E	R		
A	T	H	A	N	D			K	N	O	W			
B	O	O	B		E	B	A	N		V	A	L	E	T
E	R	R	O	R		O	B	I		A	T	O	N	E
L	E	A	V	E		L	A	T	H		E	M	I	T
		E	T	R	E			A	B	R	A	D	E	
	F	E	W	E	E		A	P	I	A				
D	A	D	A		W	A	T	E	R	S	D	O	W	N
E	D	I	T		A	S	T	A		R	O	M	E	O
A	R	N	E		R	E	A	L		A	L	E	R	T
L	E	A	R		D	A	R	E			T	R	E	E

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

Printed by Newsfax International, London. Registered as a newspaper at the post office.

هكذا من الأصل